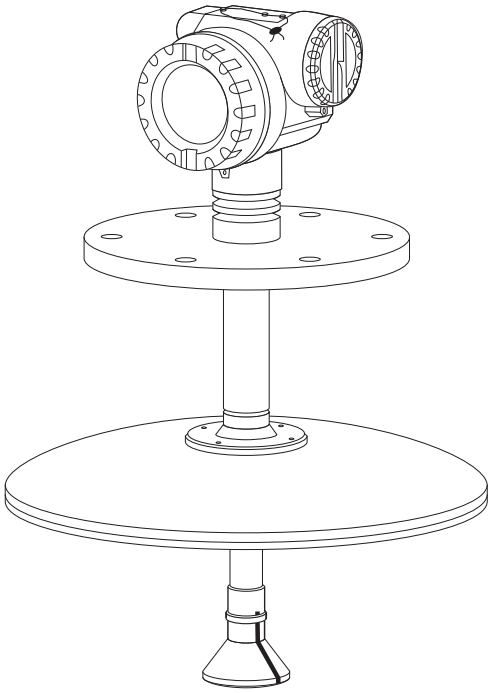
Installation and Operations Manual

7533 Radar Tank Gauge

Smart transmitter for continuous and non-contact precision level measurement. For custody transfer and inventory-control applications with NMI and PTB approval

Software Version: 01.03.00



HART COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL

FM

Automation Solutions for oil & gas, defense and aviation applications

Varec®

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Safety Precaution Definitions

Caution! Damage to equipment may result if this precaution is disregarded.

Warning! Direct injury to personnel or damage to equipment which can cause injury to personnel may result if this precaution is not followed.

Safety Precautions

Read this manual carefully and make sure you understand its contents before using this product. Follow all instructions and safety guidelines presented in this manual when using this product. If the user does not follow these instructions properly, Varec cannot guarantee the safety of the system.

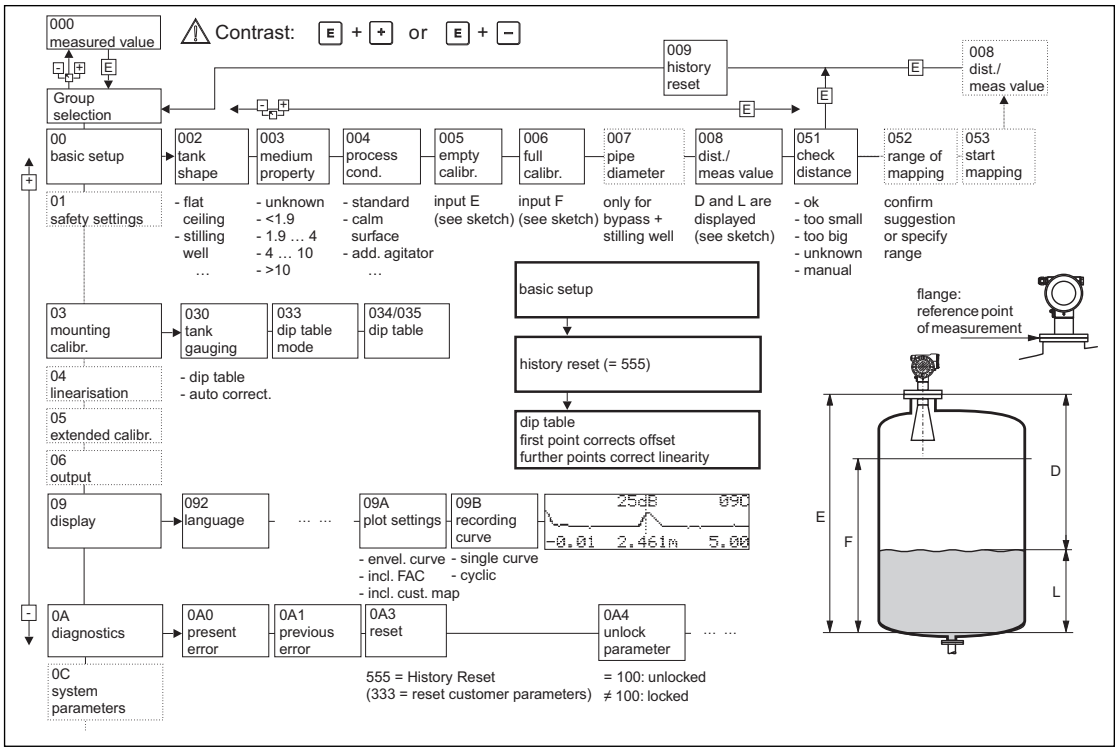
Note Comply with all applicable regulations, codes, and standards. For safety precautions, the user should refer to the appropriate industry or military standards.

Caution! Electrical Hazard! Read and understand static and lightning electrical protection and grounding described in API 2003. Make certain that the tank installation, operation, and maintenance conforms with the practice set forth therein.

Contents

1 Overview

1.1 Brief Operating Instructions



Note This operating manual explains the installation and initial start-up for the level transmitter. All functions that are required for a typical measuring task are taken into account here. In addition, the 7500 series RTG provides many other functions that are not included in this operating manual, such as optimizing the measuring point and converting the measured values.

An overview of all device functions can be found in the “Appendix” on page 89.

The operating manual IOM117 “Description of Instrument Functions” provides an extensive description of all device functions.

1.2 Custody Transfer Mode

The 7500 series RTG is a weight and measure approved level transmitter. Either the innage or the ullage can be selected as the custody transfer variable.

The selected variable is the basis for the subsequent calculation of the current amount of product in a tank, along with other measured variables such as (average) temperature and pressure.

This opens up numerous application options in custody transfer:

- Quantity calculation of mineral oils
- Quantity calculation of alcohols

1.3 Weight and Measure Approval, Standards Authorities Approval, Compulsory Re-approval

The type approvals for custody transfer issued by the PTB and NMi, a copy of which is enclosed with every device, prove the fundamental suitability of the various types for custody transfer.

In addition to this, the accuracy of every single device is documented using a calibration certificate, which is issued in the factory after the device has been tested on a reference test rig.

On request, a separate initial verification of the devices can be carried out with a National Standards Authorities inspector present, who issues a preliminary test certificate for every device. In the initial verification, the device is tested to ensure that it complies with the limit of error in legal metrology, which lies at ± 2 mm for radar measuring devices in Germany.

Essentially, this proves that the devices are weight and measure approved. The devices must not, however, be used in custody transfer mode straight away.

The measuring device is not approved until after installation by the Standards Authorities. For this, the device's level measurement is compared with the tank gauging by a National Standards Authorities inspector using manual dips (also “Initial verification”).

As a rule, a quiescent tank gauging is dipped by hand three times in a row and then compared with the value displayed by the level radar. Depending on national regulations, the transfer error limit, calculated as the arithmetic mean of the absolute deviations of all three measurements, must not exceed double the limit of error in legal metrology (compare, for example, the German “Eichordnung” or the American “API 3.1B”, in which the necessary procedures are also defined).

Depending on national regulations, this test is repeated with various tank gaugings. Using linearization tables to compensate any non-linearities that occur in measurement is permitted. For this, the 7500 series RTG offers a special dip table, compare to “Mounting Calibration with VU331” on page 48.

After the measurement has been approved by an inspector, he seals the level radar at the stamp position and thereby also secures the programming status of the device.

Those operating an approved level transmitter are obligated to obtain re-approval in accordance with the applicable national regulations from the Standards Authorities.

1.4 Particularities in “Approved” Operation

The 7500 series RTG is set to custody transfer mode after commissioning using a custody locking switch (see “Display and Operating Elements” on page 27). The position of the custody locking switch is secured and sealed using the sealing pin.

During custody transfer measurement, all custody transfer-relevant functions for operation are automatically locked, so that the device software can not be used, either via local operation or via digital communication settings. This locked status is displayed by the key symbol (⚿).

The 7500 series RTG continuously monitors the compliance with accuracy requirements for custody transfer measurements according to OIML R85. If, for example, the accuracy cannot be maintained due to quick surface movements, this is reported via a separate alarm in the local display (displays “#”- symbols) and via digital communication.

1.5 Definition of Terms

For definitions and procedures, please refer to the following documents:

- Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standards, Chapter 3 - Tank Gauging, Section 1.B - Standard Practice for Level Measurement of Liquid Hydrocarbons in Stationary Tanks by Automatic Tank Gauging, American Petroleum Institute, second edition, 2001
- OIML R 85, Organisation Internationale de Métrologie Légale, International Recommendation R85, edition 1998 (E).

1.6 Integrated Tank Gauging System

The Varec 4590 Tank Side Monitor provides integrated communications for sites with multiple tanks, each with one or more sensors on the tank, such as radar, spot or average temperature, capacitive probe for water detection and/or pressure sensors. Multiple protocols out of the Tank Side Monitor guarantee connectivity to nearly any of the existing industry standard tank gauging protocols. Optional connectivity of analog 4 to 20 mA sensors, digital I/O and analog output simplify full tank sensor integration. Use of the proven concept of the intrinsically safe HART bus (HART multidrop) for all on-tank sensors yields extremely low wiring costs, while at the same time providing maximum safety, reliability and data availability.

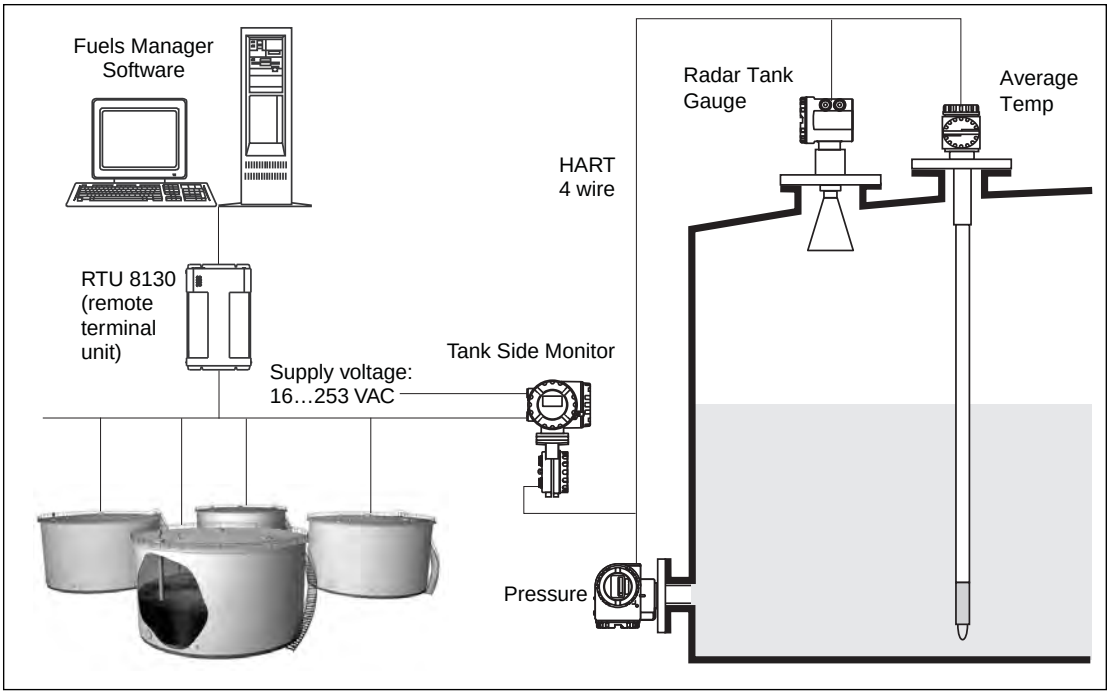


Figure 1-1: Integrated in Tank Gauging System

1.7 Patents

This product may be protected by at least one of the following patents. Further patents are pending.

- US 5,387,918 i EP 0 535 196
- US 5,689,265 i EP 0 626 063
- US 5,659,321
- US 5,614,911 i EP 0 670 048
- US 5,594,449 i EP 0 676 037
- US 6,047,598
- US 5,880,698
- US 5,926,152
- US 5,969,666
- US 5,948,979
- US 6,054,946
- US 6,087,978 & US 6,014,100

2 Safety Instructions

2.1 Designated Use

The 7533 Radar Tank Gauge (7533 RTG) is a compact radar level transmitter for the continuous, non-contact measurement of liquids. The device can also be freely mounted outside closed metal vessels because of its operating frequency of about 6 GHz and a maximum radiated pulsed energy of 1mW (average power output 1 μW). Operation is completely harmless to humans and animals.

2.2 Installation, Commissioning, and Operation

The 7500 Series Radar Tank Gauges have been designed to operate safely in accordance with current technical, safety and EU standards. If installed incorrectly or used for applications for which it is not intended, however, it is possible that application-related dangers may arise, e.g. product overflow due to incorrect installation or calibration. For this reason, the instrument must be installed, connected, operated, and maintained according to the instructions in this manual: personnel must be authorized and suitably qualified. The manual must have been read and understood, and the instructions followed. Modifications and repairs to the device are permissible only when they are expressly approved in the manual.

2.3 Operational Safety and Process Safety

Alternative monitoring measures must be taken to ensure operational safety and process safety during configuration, testing, and maintenance work on the device.

2.3.1 Hazardous areas

Measuring systems for use in hazardous environments are accompanied by separate “Ex documentation”, which is an integral part of this Operating Manual. Strict compliance with the installation instructions and ratings as stated in this supplementary documentation is mandatory.

- Ensure that all personnel are suitably qualified.
- Observe the specifications in the certificate as well as national and local regulations.

2.3.2 FCC approval

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

1. This device may not cause harmful interference, and
2. This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

   Caution! Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the part responsible for compliance could void the user’s authority to operate the equipment.

2.4 Notes on Safety Conventions and Symbols

To highlight safety-relevant or alternative operating procedures in the manual, the following conventions have been used, each indicated by a corresponding symbol in the margin.

Symbol	Meaning
	Warning! A warning highlights actions or procedures which, if not performed correctly, will lead to personal injury, a safety hazard or destruction of the instrument
	Caution! Caution highlights actions or procedures which, if not performed correctly, may lead to personal injury or incorrect functioning of the instrument
	Note A note highlights actions or procedures which, if not performed correctly, may indirectly affect operation or may lead to an instrument response which is not planned

	**Device certified for use in explosion hazardous area** If the device has this symbol embossed on its name plate it can be installed in an explosion hazardous area
	**Explosion hazardous area** Symbol used in drawings to indicate explosion hazardous areas. Devices located in and wiring entering areas with the designation “explosion hazardous areas” must conform with the stated type of protection
	**Safe area (non-explosion hazardous area)** Symbol used in drawings to indicate, if necessary, non-explosion hazardous areas. Devices located in safe areas still require a certificate if their outputs run into explosion hazardous areas

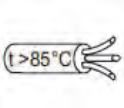
	**Direct voltage** A terminal to which or from which a direct current or voltage may be applied or supplied
	**Alternating voltage** A terminal to which or from which an alternating (sine-wave) current or voltage may be applied or supplied
	**Grounded terminal** A grounded terminal, which as far as the operator is concerned, is already grounded by means of an earth grounding system
	**Protective grounding (earth) terminal** A terminal which must be connected to earth ground prior to making any other connection to the equipment
	**Equipotential connection (earth bonding)** A connection made to the plant grounding system which may be of type e.g. neutral star or equipotential line according to national or company practice
	**Temperature resistance of the connection cables** States, that the connection cables must be resistant to temperature of at lease 85° C (185° F)

Table 2-1: Notes on Safety Conventions and Symbols

3 Identification

3.1 Nameplates

The following is an example of technical data given on the device nameplate:

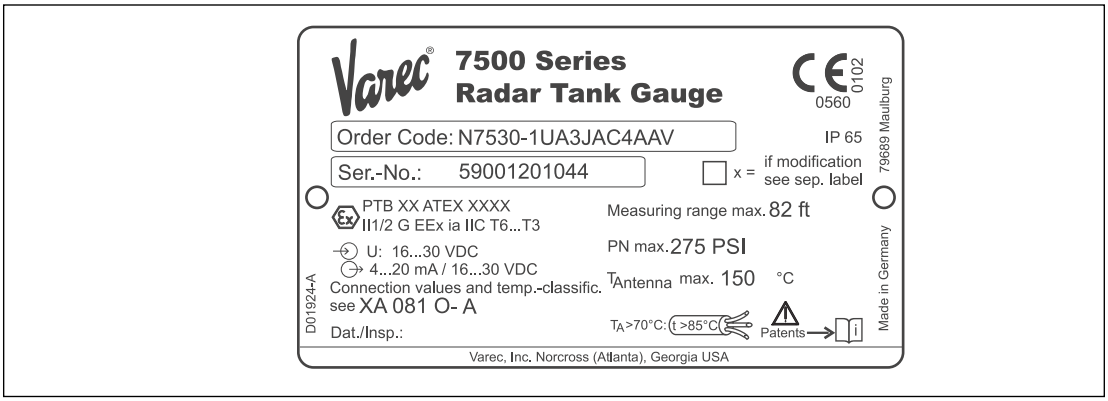


Figure 3-1: Example Nameplate

3.2 Scope of Delivery

Caution! It is essential to follow the instructions concerning the unpacking, transport, and storage of measuring devices given in the chapter “Section 4.2, "Incoming Acceptance, Transport, and Storage" on page 11“!

The scope of delivery consists of:

- Assembled device, accessories (see page 69), and 2 seals
- Approval documentation: if this is not included in the operating manual
- Installation & Operations Manual
- Description of Instrument Functions Manual
- FieldCare operating program

3.3 Certificates and Approvals

The device is designed to meet state-of-the-art safety requirements, has been tested and left the factory in a condition in which it is safe to operate. The device complies with the applicable standards and regulations as listed in the EC declaration of conformity and thus complies with the statutory requirements of the EC directives. Varec, Inc. confirms the successful testing of the device by affixing to it the CE mark.

4 Mounting

4.1 Quick Installation Guide

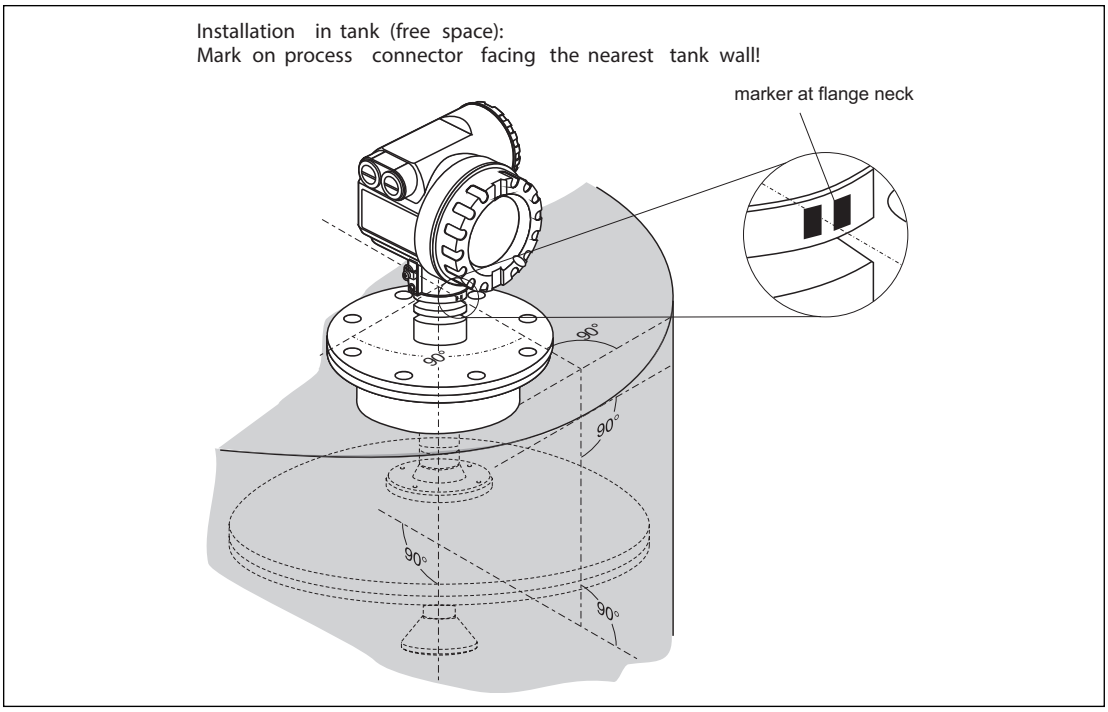


Figure 4-1: Installation Orientation

4.2 Incoming Acceptance, Transport, and Storage

4.2.1 Incoming acceptance

Check the packing and contents for any signs of damage. Check the shipment, make sure nothing is missing and that the scope of supply matches your order.

4.2.2 Transport

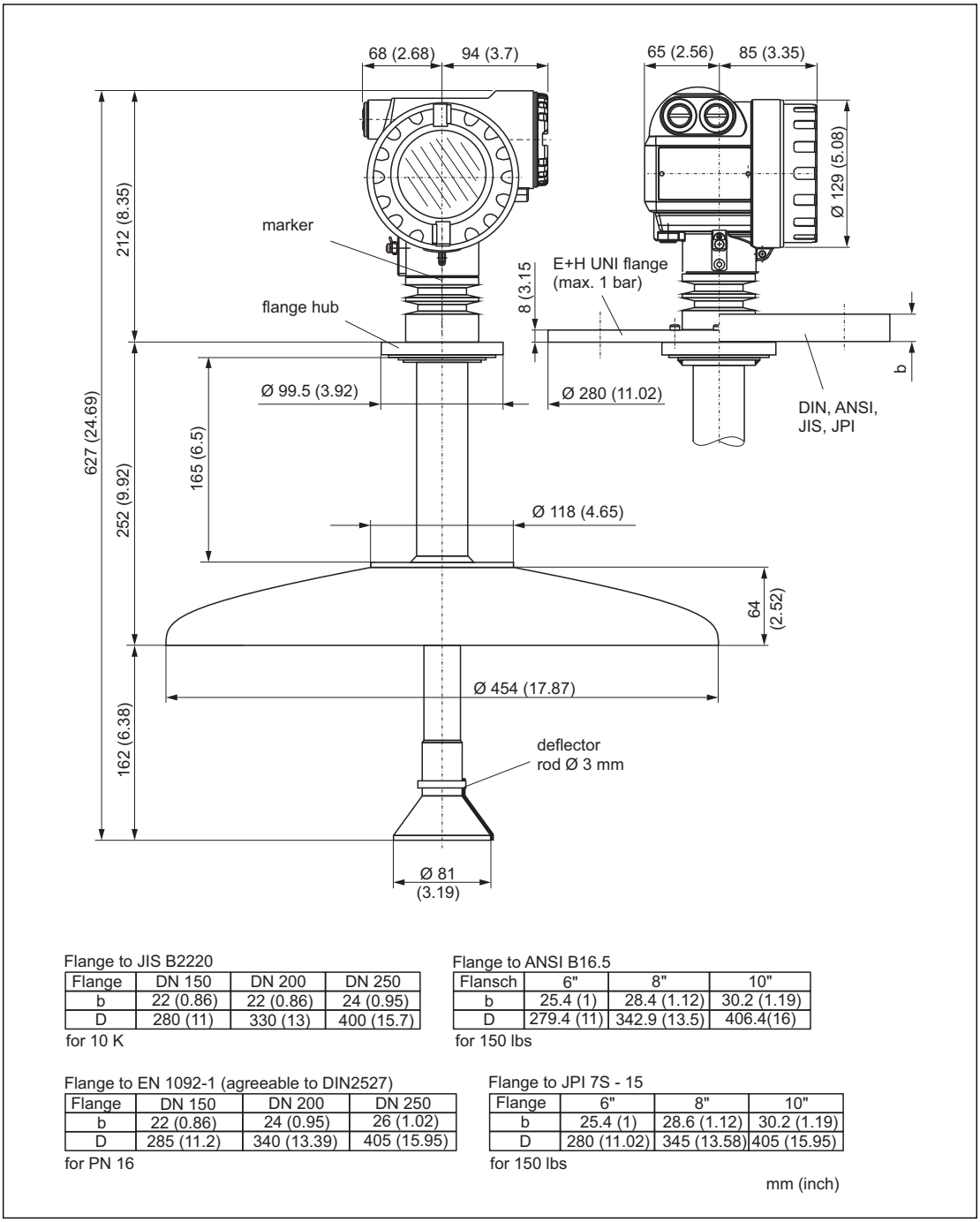
Caution! Follow the safety instructions and transport conditions for devices of more than 18 kg.

4.2.3 Storage

Pack the measuring device so that is protected against impacts for storage and transport. The original packing material provides the optimum protection for this. The permissible storage temperature is -40 °C to +80 °C.

4.3 Installation Conditions

4.3.1 Dimensions



Flange to JIS B2220

Flange	DN 150	DN 200	DN 250
b	22 (0.86)	22 (0.86)	24 (0.95)
D	280 (11)	330 (13)	400 (15.7)

for 10 K

Flange to ANSI B16.5

Flansch	6"	8"	10"
b	25.4 (1)	28.4 (1.12)	30.2 (1.19)
D	279.4 (11)	342.9 (13.5)	406.4(16)

for 150 lbs

Flange to EN 1092-1 (agreeable to DIN2527)

Flange	DN 150	DN 200	DN 250
b	22 (0.86)	24 (0.95)	26 (1.02)
D	285 (11.2)	340 (13.39)	405 (15.95)

for PN 16

Flange to JPI 7S - 15

Flange	6"	8"	10"
b	25.4 (1)	28.6 (1.12)	30.2 (1.19)
D	280 (11.02)	345 (13.58)	405 (15.95)

for 150 lbs

mm (inch)

Figure 4-2: 7533 RTG Dimensions

4.3.2 Engineering hints

- Recommended distance (1) wall – outer edge of nozzle: ~1/6 of tank diameter (see “Beam Angle” on page 15).
- Mount the 7533 RTG at a position where the tank movement due to filling/emptying of the tank is of low influence.
- Not in the center (3), interference can cause signal loss.
- Not above the fill stream (4).
- It is recommended to use a weather protection cover (2) in order to protect the transmitter from direct sun or rain. Assembly and disassembly is simply done by means of a tension clamp (see “Accessories” on page 75" .

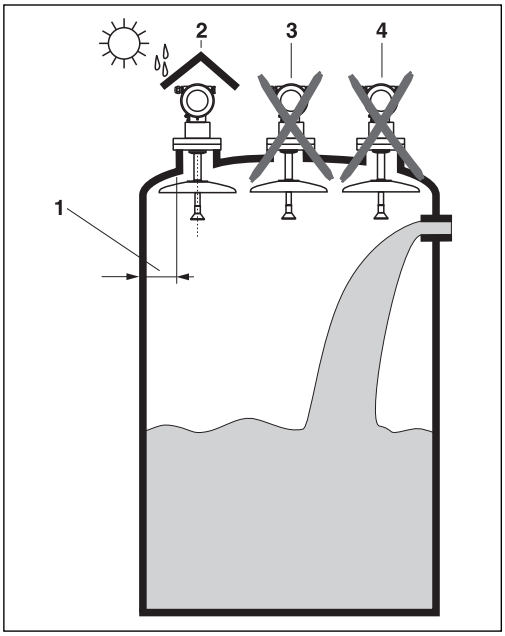


Figure 4-3: Orientation

- Avoid any installations (1), like limit switches, temperature sensors, etc., inside the signal beam (refer to beam angle (see “Beam Angle” on page 15).
- It is essential that HiHi alarm is below the blocking distance (BD) and the safety distance (SD).
- Symmetrical installations (2), e.g. vacuum rings, heating coils, baffles, etc., can also interfere with the measurement.

Optimization options

- Antenna size: the bigger the antenna, the smaller the beam angle, the less interference echoes.
- Mapping: the measurement can be optimized by means of electronic suppression of interference echoes.
- Antenna alignment: see “Optimum Mounting Position” on page 18 .
- Stilling well: a stilling well can always be used to avoid interference. The 7532 RTG with the planar antenna is recommended for stilling wells with a diameter DN150 (6") and larger.
- Metallic screens (3) mounted at a slope spread the radar signals and can, therefore, reduce interference echoes.

Please contact Varec for further information.

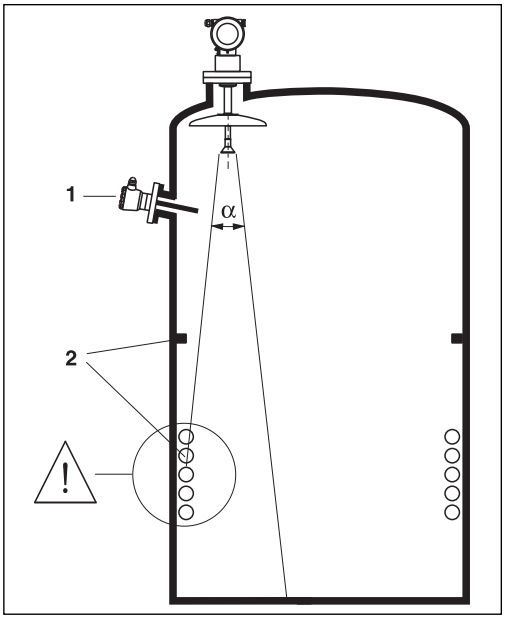


Figure 4-4: Tank installations

The beam angle is defined as the angle α where the energy density of the radar waves reaches half the value of the maximum energy density (3dB-width). Microwaves are also emitted outside the signal beam and can be reflected off interfering installations.
Beam width diameter W as function of antenna type (beam angle α) and measuring distance D:

	parabolic
Beam angle α	7°

Gauge Reference Height (GRH)	recommended distance from the tank wall (W/2)
3 m (10 ft)	0.2 m
6 m (20 ft)	0.4 m
9 m (30 ft)	0.6 m
12 m (40 ft)	0.7 m
15 m (49 ft)	0.9 m
20 m (65 ft)	1.2 m
25 m (82 ft)	1.5 m
38 m (114 ft)	2.3 m
40 m (120 ft)	2.4 m

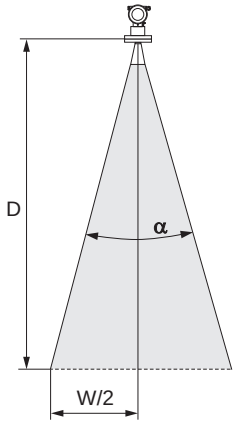


Figure 4-5: Beam Angle

Table 4-1: Beam Angle

Caution! Make sure that only one tank wall (not two tank walls) is directly hit by the radar beam!

Measuring conditions

- The measuring range begins where the beam hits the tank bottom. Particularly with dish bottoms or conical outlets the level cannot be detected below this point.
- For overspill protection, it is possible to define a safety distance (SD) additionally to the blocking distance (BD).
- Depending on its consistence, foam can either absorb microwaves or reflect them off the foam surface. Measurement is possible under certain conditions.
- The smallest possible measuring range B depends on the antenna version (see Figure 4-6 on page 16).
- Tank diameter and height should be at least dimensioned such that a reflection of the radar signal on both sides of the tank can be ruled out (see "Figure 4-5").
- In case of media with a low dielectric constant (groups A and B), the tank bottom can be visible through the medium at low levels (low height C). Reduced accuracy has to be expected in this range. If this is not acceptable, we recommend positioning the zero point at a distance C (see Figure 4-6 on page 16) above the tank bottom in these applications.
- In applications with parabolic antennas, especially for media with low dielectric constants (media group A and B, (see Table 4-3 on page 17), the end of the measuring range should not be closer than 1 m (40") to the flange (see A in Figure 4-6).
- The safety distance (SD) is set to 0.5 m (20") by default, generating an alarm in case the product level rises inside the safety distance.

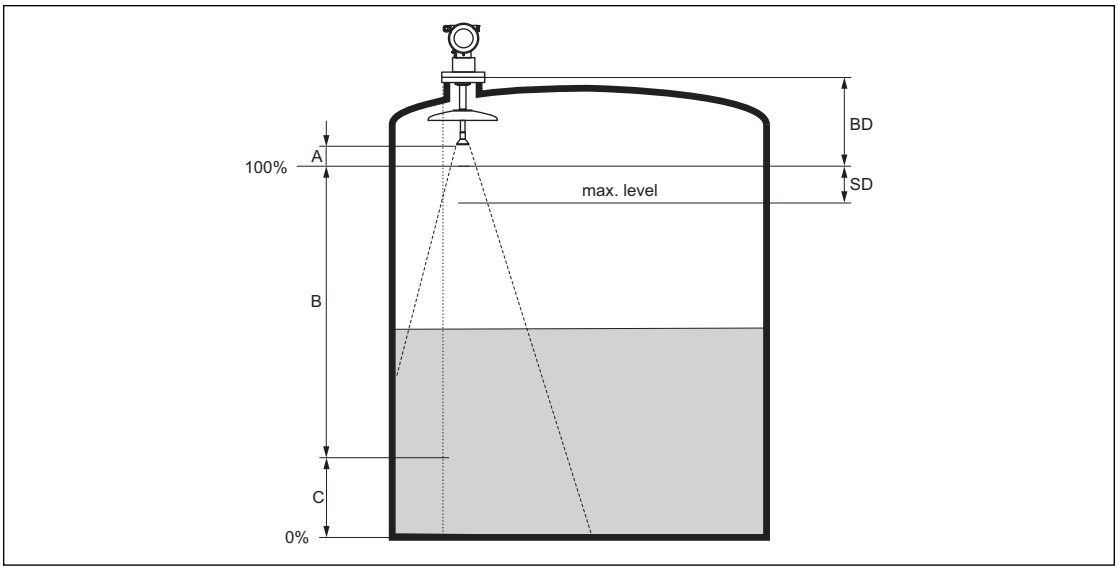


Figure 4-6: Measuring Conditions

	reference: flange / BD (see Figure 4-6)		reference: antenna tip (see Figure 4-6)		
	Blocking distance	Safety distance	recommended additional settings		
	BD [m (ft)]	SD [m (ft)]	A [mm (in)]	B [m (ft)]	C [mm (in)]
7533	1 (3.28)	0.5 (1.6)	1000 (40)	0.5 (1.64)	150 to 300 (6 to 12)

Table 4-2: Reference Flange / Reference Antenna Tip

Behavior if measuring range is exceeded

The behavior in case of the measuring range being exceeded can be freely set: The default setting is a current of 22 mA and the generation of a digital warning (E681).

Measuring range

The usable measuring range depends on the size of the antenna, the reflectivity of the medium, the mounting location, and eventual interference reflections.

The following tables describe the groups of media as well as the achievable measuring range as a function of application and media group. If the dielectric constant of a medium is unknown, it is recommended to assume media group B to ensure a reliable measurement.

Media group	DC (εr)	Examples
A	1.4 to 1.9	non-conducting liquids, e.g. liquefied gas (LPG). For more information please contact your Varec representative.
B	1.9 to 4	non-conducting liquids, e.g. benzene, oil, toluene, white products, black products, crudes, bitumen/asphalts, …
C	4 to 10	e.g. concentrated acids, organic solvents, esters, aniline, alcohol, acetone, …
D	> 10	conducting liquids, e.g. aqueous solutions, dilute acids and alkalis

Table 4-3: Measuring Range

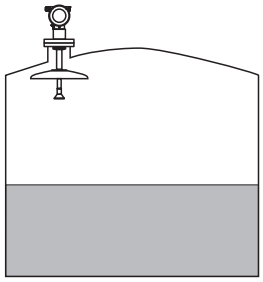
Media group		Free space (Storage tank)
		
		Measuring range
A	DC (εr) = 1.4 to 1.9	—
B	DC (εr) = 1.9 to 4	40 m (131 ft)
C	DC (εr) = 4 to 10	40 m (131 ft)
D	DC (εr) > 10	40 m (131 ft)
max. measuring range with custody transfer approvals		25 m (82 ft) (NMi) 30 m (98 ft) (PTB)

Figure 4-7: Measuring Range Depending on Product Class

The blocking distance (= BD) is the minimum distance from the reference point of the measurement (mounting flange) to the medium surface at maximum level.

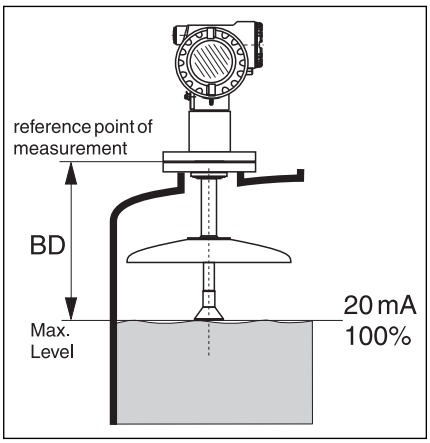


Figure 4-8: Blocking Distance

Blocking distance (BD)[1]	Free space (Storage tank)
from flange	1 m (40") (see page 12)

1. 1 mm accuracy under reference conditions

Table 4-4: Blocking Distance and Free Space (Storage Tank)

Note A reliable measurement can not be guaranteed inside the blocking distance.

4.4 Installation Instructions

4.4.1 Mounting kit

In addition to the tool needed for flange mounting, the following tool is also required:

- A 4 mm (0.1") Allen wrench for turning the housing

4.4.2 Installation in tank (free space)

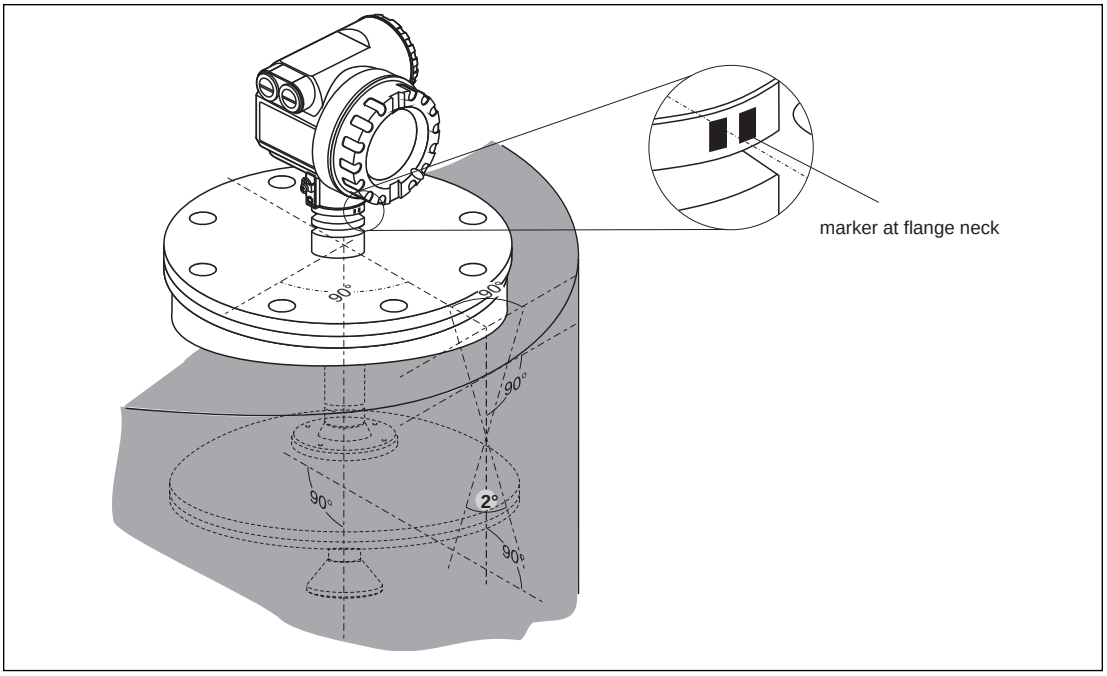


Figure 4-9: Optimum Mounting Position

Standard installation

When mounting in tank, please observe engineering hints (see page 13) and the following points:

- Marker is aligned towards tank wall.
- The marker is located clearly visible on the sensor neck of the flange.
- After mounting, the housing can be turned 350° in order to simplify access to the display and the terminal compartment.
- The parabolic mirror must extend below the nozzle.
- Align the parabolic antenna vertically.

Mounting in manway

The parabolic antenna can be mounted on a manway cover.

The manway cover must have an opening with a diameter D1 or D2 for mounting of the antenna (refer to Figure 4-10 on page 20). In order to mount the antenna, it has to be possible to remove the cover . The device can be mounted on the manway cover with a weld-on flange with a neck. Please consider the maximum height of the nozzle (H max. = 200 mm (8")) for the diameter of the basis.

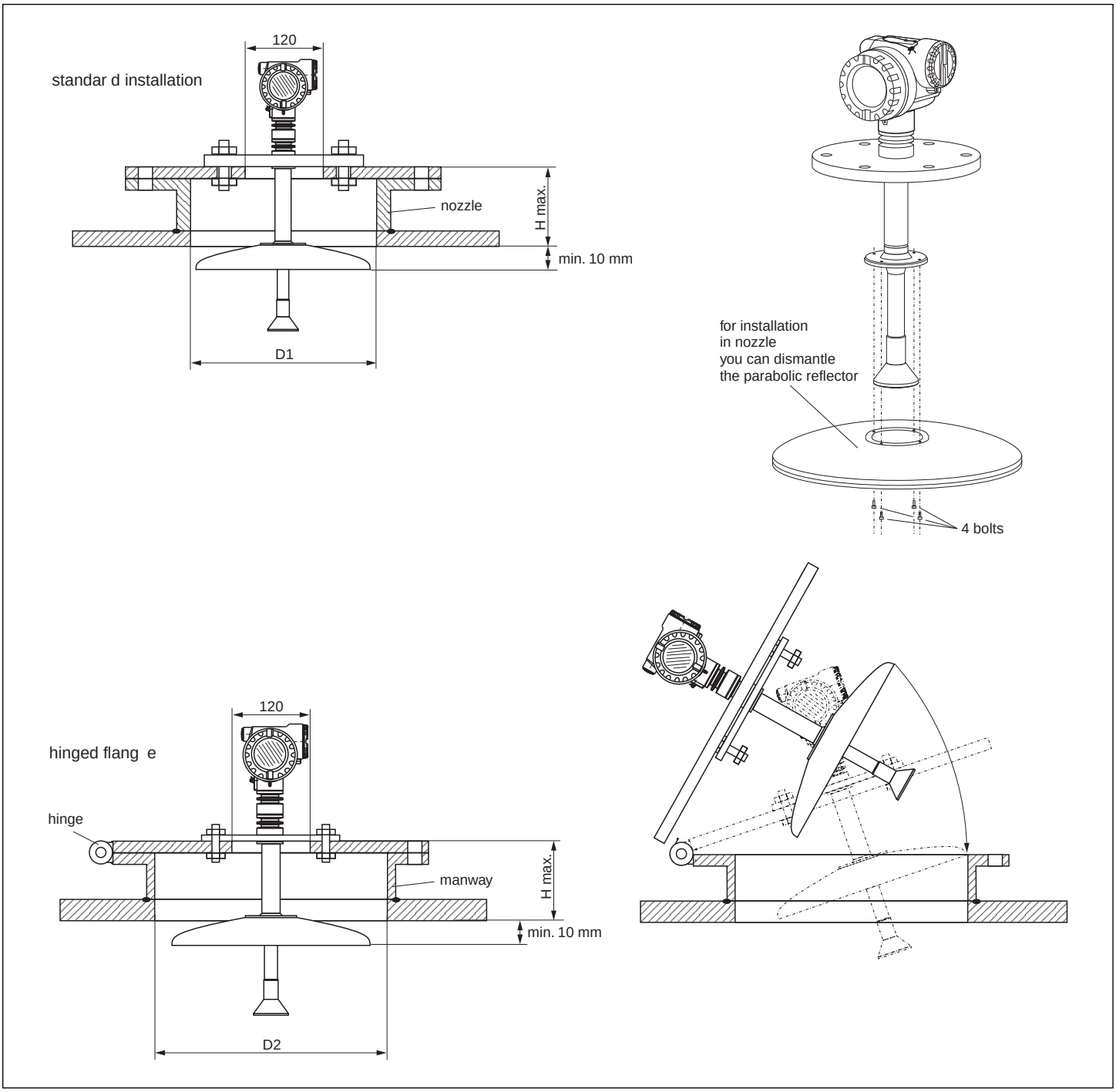


Figure 4-10: Examples for Installation in a Manway

	D (=inside diameter of manway)	**H max. (=maximum height of nozzle)**
Standard installation	≥ 500 mm (≥ 20")	200 mm (8")
Hinged flange	≥ 600 mm (≥ 24")	200 mm (8")

Table 4-5: Standard Installation in a Manway

4.4.3 Turn housing

After mounting, the housing can be turned 350° in order to simplify access to the display and the terminal compartment. Proceed as follows to turn the housing to the required position:

1. Undo the fixing screws (1)
2. Turn the housing (2) in the required direction
3. Tighten up the fixing screws (1)

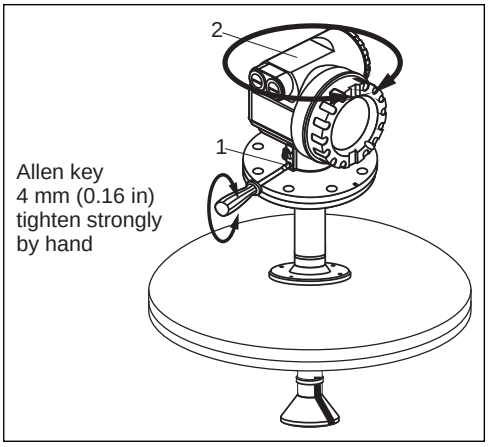


Figure 4-11: Turn Housing

4.4.4 Installation with Varec's UNI flange

Varec's UNI flanges are designed for non-pressurized operation respectively max. 1 bar absolute pressure. The number of bolts has sometimes been reduced. The bolt-holes have been enlarged for adaption of dimensions, therefore, the flange needs to be properly aligned to the counter flange before the bolts are tightened.

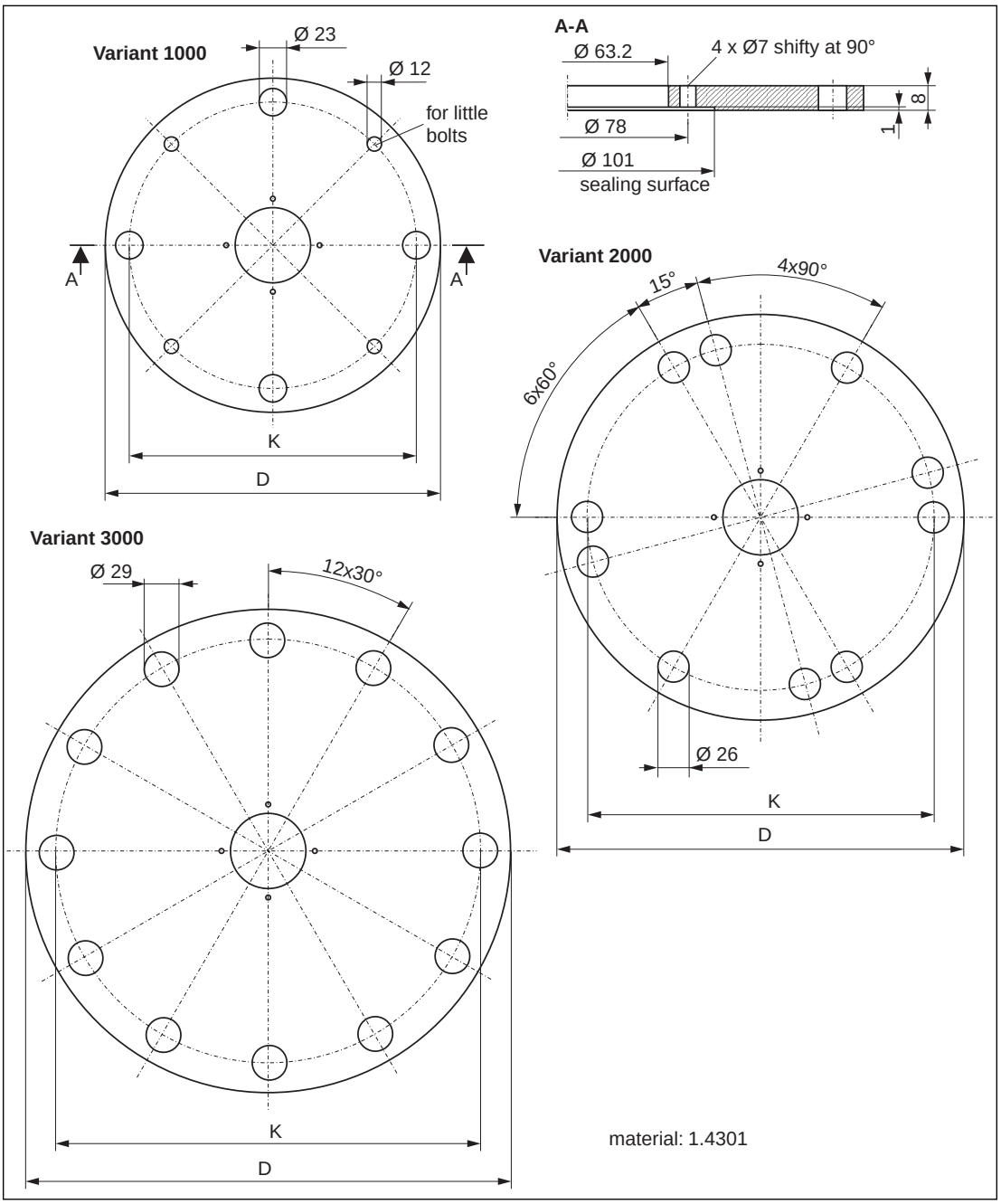


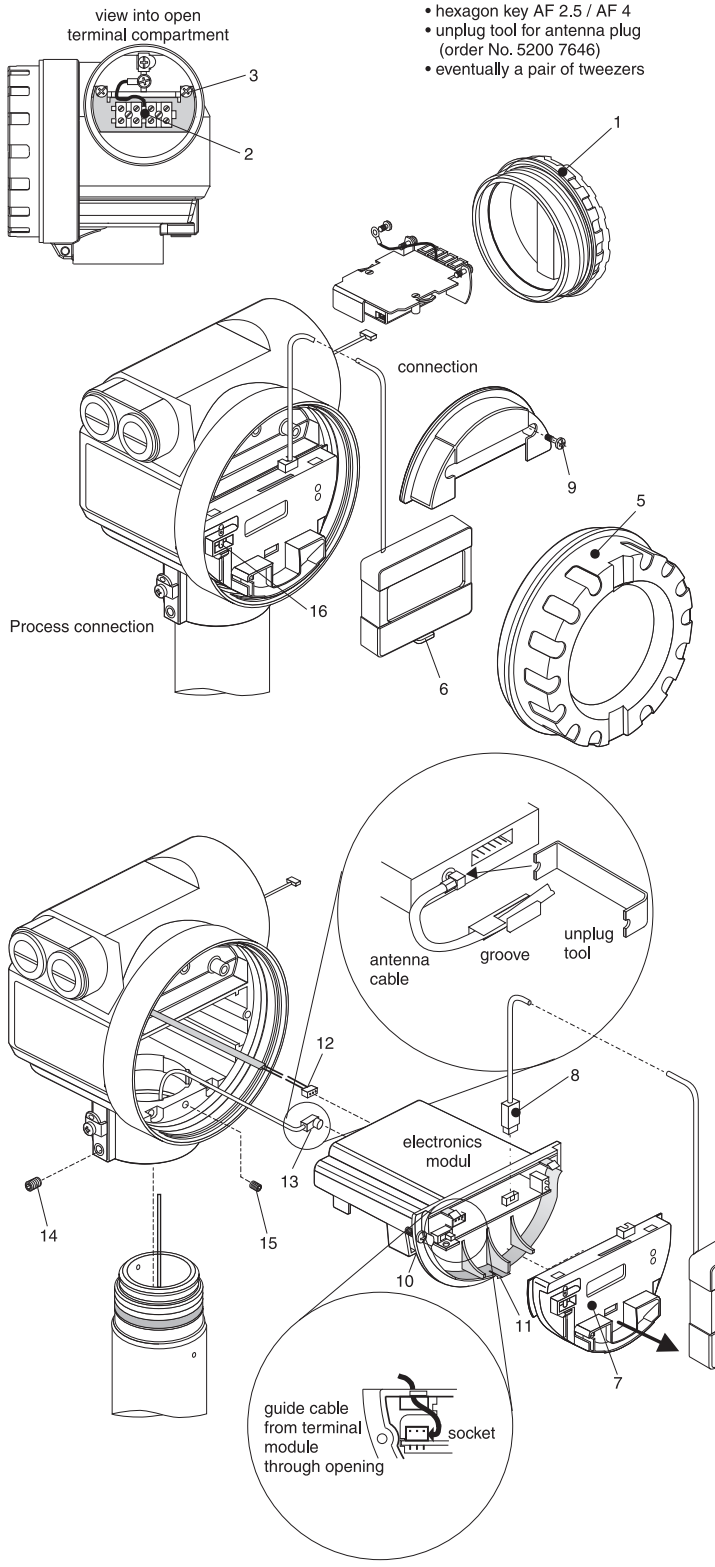
Figure 4-12: Installation with Varec's UNI Flange

Version	Compatible with	D [mm]	K [mm]	Type plate
1000	DN150 PN16, ANSI 6" 150lbs, JIS 10K 150	280	240	942455-3001
2000	DN200 PN16, ANSI 8" 150lbs, JIS 10K 200	340	294,5	942455-3002
3000	DN250 PN16, ANSI 10" 150lbs, JIS 10K 250	405	358	942455-3003
4000	DN300 PN16, ANSI 12" 150lbs, JIS 10K 300	482	410 (for DIN), 431,8 (for ANSI), 400 (for JIS), 404,5 (for DIN + JIS)	942455-3004

Table 4-6: Version Compatibility

The mounting requires the following tools:

- Philips screw driver size 1
- flat screw driver for M3 / M4
- hexagon key AF 2.5 / AF 4
- unplug tool for antenna plug (order No. 5200 7646)
- eventually a pair of tweezers



Order of exchange:

- Unscrew lid (1) from terminal compartment
- Disconnect cable at terminal module (2)
- Unscrew mounting screws (3) at terminal module and disconnect ground cable
- Pull out terminal module (4). A connection to a cable feed-through is located at the rear side of the module. (the feed-through can be unscrewed, if required)
- Unscrew lid (5) from electronics compartment
- If installed, take display out of holder by pushing the hook (6) upwards
- Break the calibration seal to unplug the sealing pin (16)

Note If the calibration seal is broken, the national calibration authority should be informed within 24 hours!

- pull front panel (7) off
- Unplug display cable (8)
- Loosen screw (9) in cover and remove cover
- Loosen mounting screws (10) at electronics module and pull module out of housing
- Press lower hook (11) at module housing slightly inwards
- Unplug connection cable (12) to the terminal module from the electronics
- Unplug antenna cable (13) with unplug tool
- Loosen the set screw (14) in the housing about 1 turn (hexagon key 4 mm)
- Unscrew the stop screw (15) in the housing about 4 - 5 turns (hexagon key 2.5 mm)
- While turning the complete antenna assembly, pull it out of the housing (16) (see next page).

Note Don`t damage the antenna cable!

- Mount **Varec's** UNI flange (17) on flange-hub with screws (see next page).
- The mounting of housing and electronic raised last in - first out how disassembly.

Figure 4-13: Preparation for the Installation of the Varec UNi Flange

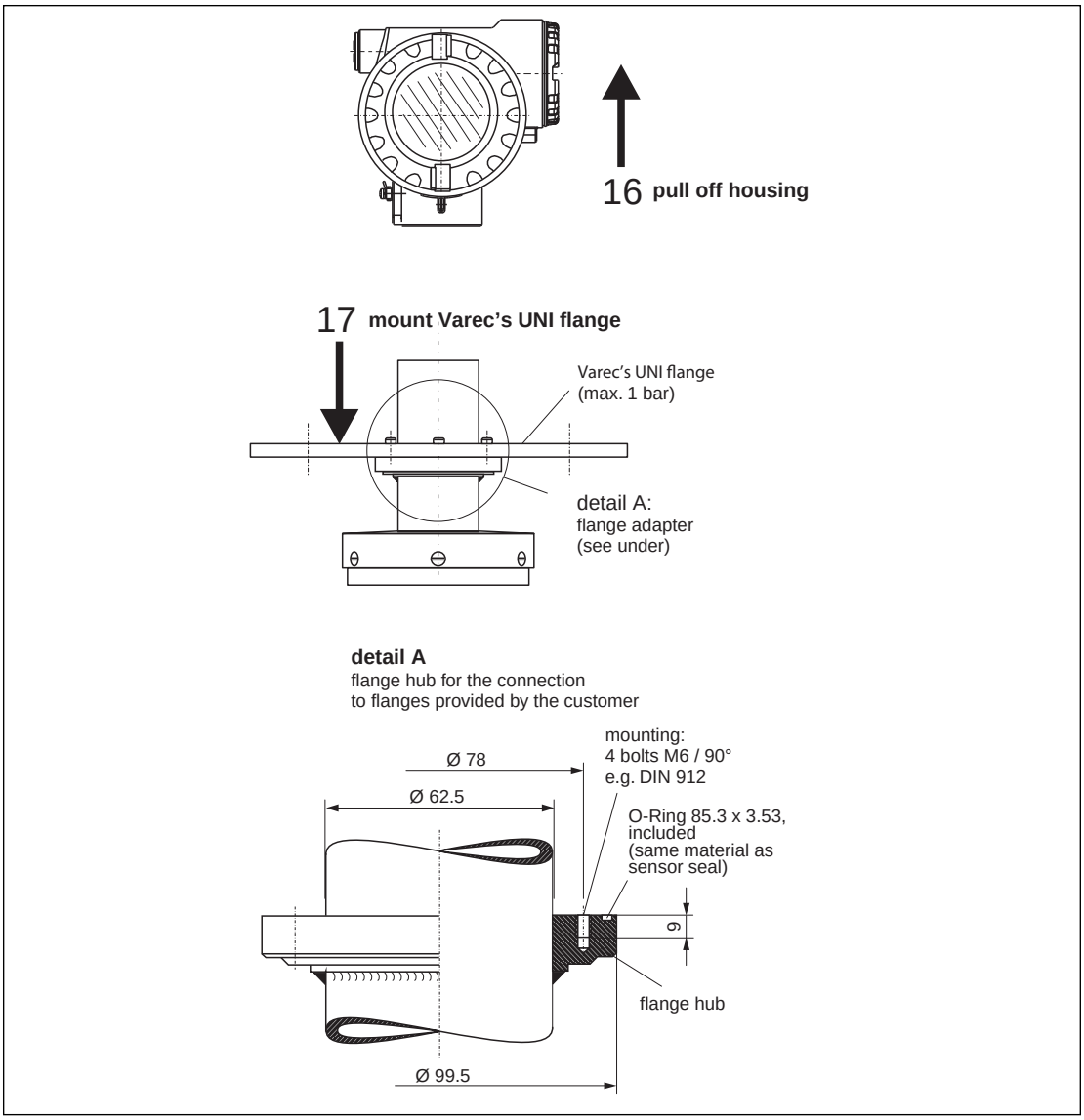


Figure 4-14: Preparation for the Installation of the Varec UNi Flange, cont'd

4.5 Post-installation Check

After the measuring device has been installed, perform the following checks:

- Is the measuring device damaged (visual check)?
- Does the measuring device correspond to the measuring point specifications such as process temperature/pressure, ambient temperature, measuring range, etc.?
- Is the flange marking correctly aligned (see "Quick Installation Guide" on page 11)?
- Have the flange screws been tightened up with the respective tightening torque?
- Are the measuring point number and labeling correct (visual check)?
- Is the measuring device adequately protected against rain and direct sunlight.

5 Wiring

5.1 Quick Wiring Guide

When grounding conductive screens, the directives EN 60079-14 and EN 1127-1 must be observed. Recommendation for safe grounding of conductive screens:

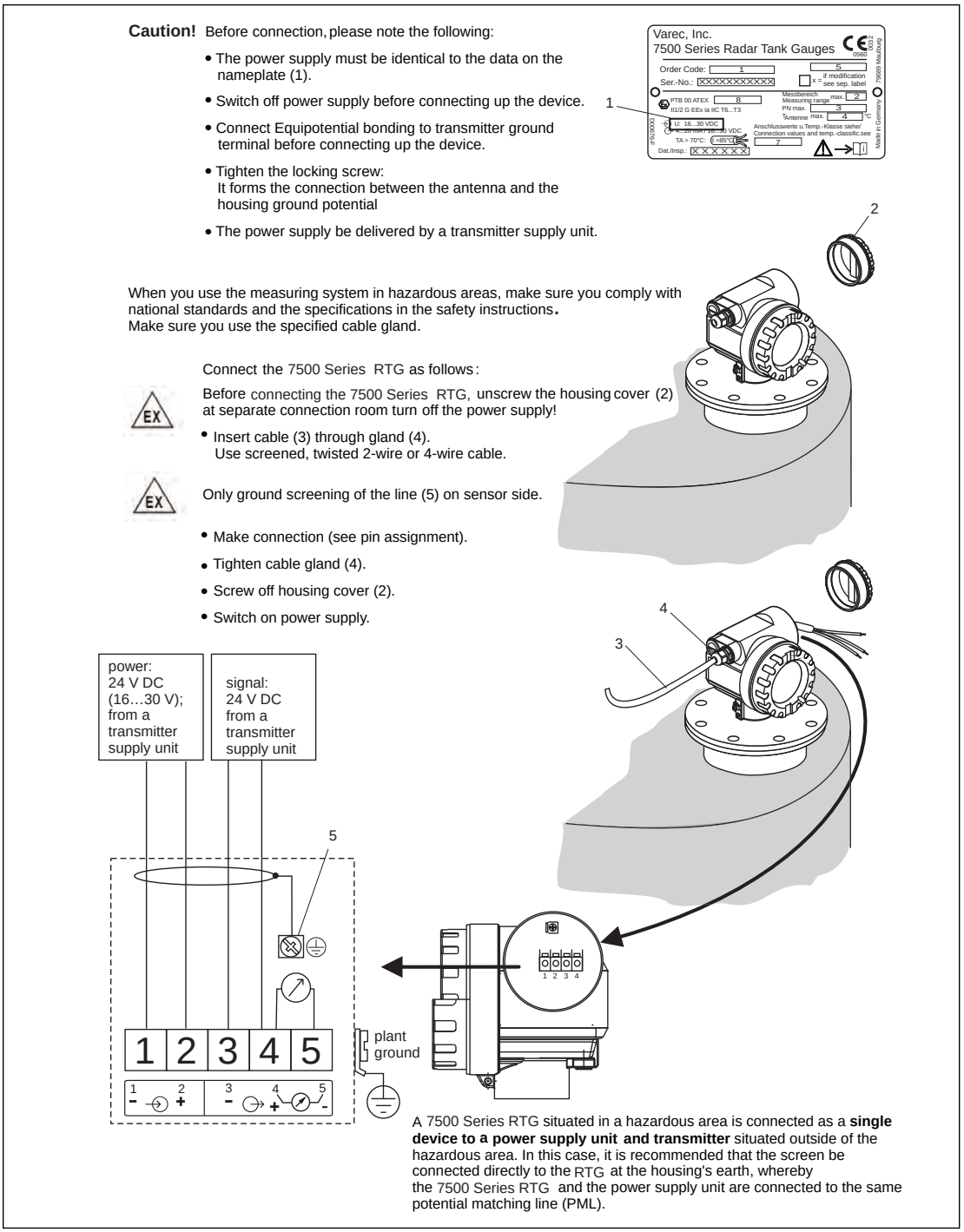
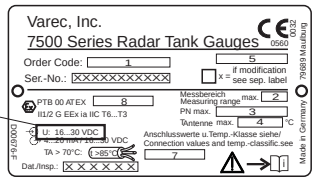


Figure 5-1: Quick Wiring Guide

Caution! Before connection, please note the following:

- ☐ The power supply must be identical to the data on the nameplate (1).
- ☐ Switch off power supply before connecting up the device.
- ☐ Connect Equipotential bonding to transmitter ground terminal before connecting up the device.
- ☐ Tighten the locking screw:
  It forms the connection between the antenna and the housing ground potential.



1

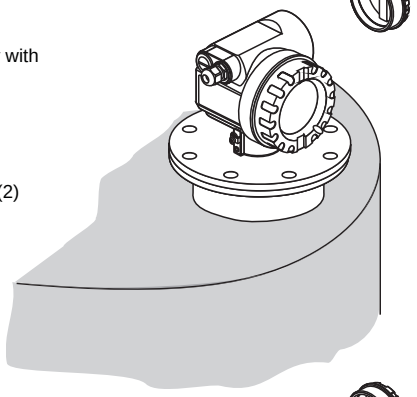
2

When you use the measuring system in hazardous areas, make sure you comply with national standards and the specifications in the safety instructions.
Make sure you use the specified cable gland.

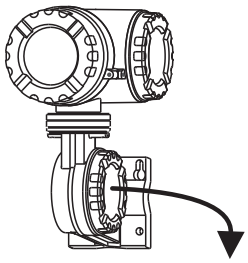
Connect the 7500 Series RTG as follows:

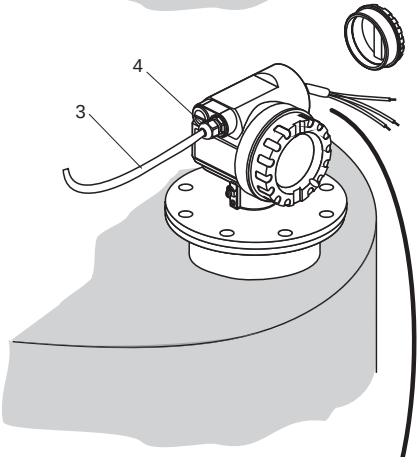
Before connecting the 7500 Series RTG, unscrew the housing cover (2) at separate connection room turn off the power supply!

- ☐ Insert cable (3) through gland (4).
  Use screened, twisted 2-wire or 4-wire cable.
- ☐ Make connection (see pin assignment).
- ☐ Tighten cable gland (4).
- ☐ Screw off housing cover (2).
- ☐ Switch on power supply.

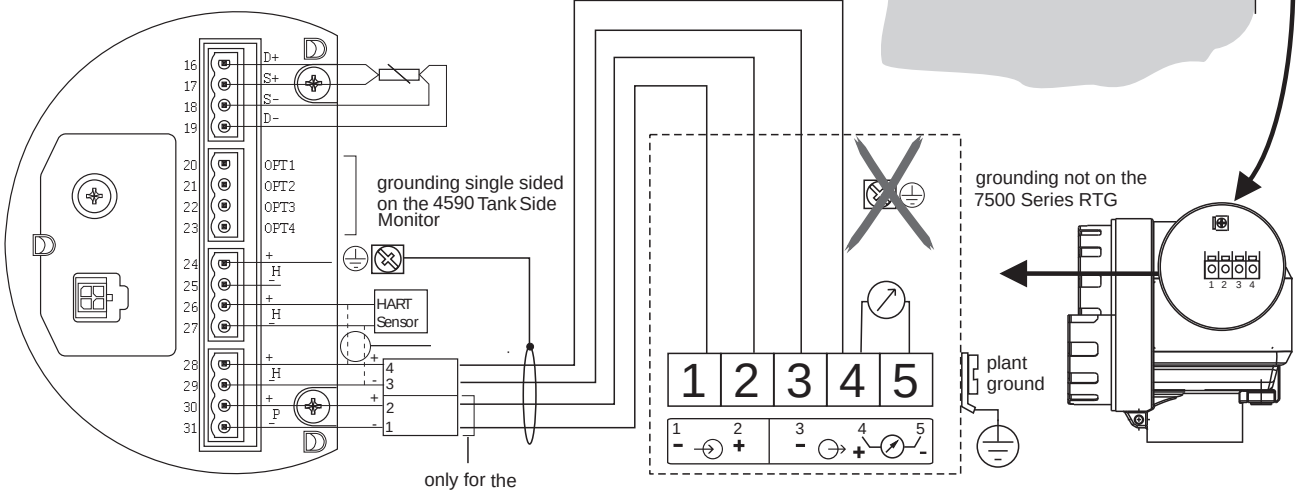


4590
Tank Side Monitor





intrinsicaly safe
terminal board



The 7500 Series RTG used possibly in combination with other devices - connected to a tank side monitor in a hazardous area. In this case, it is recommended that you ground the cable screen centrally at the 4590 Tank Side Monitor and connect all devices to the same potential matching line (PML). If, for functional reasons, a capacitive coupling is required between local earth and screen (multiple grounding), ceramic condensers with a dielectric strength of min. 1500 V_{eff} must be used, whereby the total capacitance of 10 nF must not be exceeded. Notes on grounding interconnected intrinsically safe devices are provided by the FISCO model.

Figure 5-2: ***Wiring with the 4590 Tank Side Monitor***

5.2 Connecting the Measuring Unit

5.2.1 Terminal compartment

The housing features a separate terminal compartment.

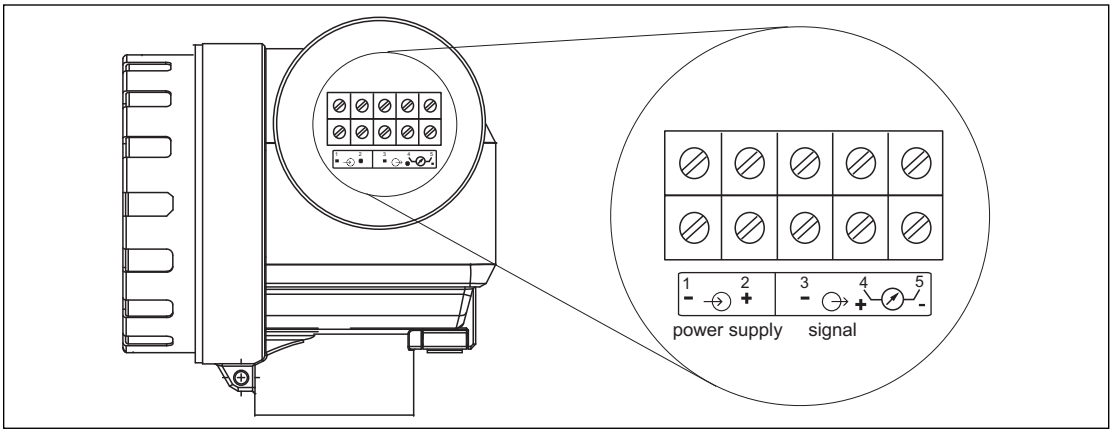


Figure 5-3: Housing with a Separate Terminal Compartment

5.2.2 Load HART

Minimum load for HART communication: 250 Ω

5.2.3 Cable entry

- Cable gland: 2 x M20x1.5
- Cable entry: 2 x G½ or 2 x ½NPT

5.2.4 Supply voltage

DC voltage: 16 to 36 V DC

Communication		Terminal voltage	minimum	maximum
Power supply	Standard	U (20 mA) =	16 V	36 V
	Ex	U (20 mA) =	16 V	30 V
Signal	Ex	U (4 mA) =	11.5 V	30 V
		U (20 mA) =	11.5 V	30 V

Table 5-1: Supply Voltage

5.2.5 Power consumption

- Max. 330 mW at 16 V
- Max. 500 mW at 24 V
- Max. 600 mW at 30 V
- Max. 700 mW at 36 V

5.2.6 Current consumption

Max. 21 mA (50 mA inrush current).

5.2.7 Overvoltage protector

- The 7500 series RTG is equipped with an internal overvoltage protector (600 Vrms surge arrester) according to EN/IEC 60079-14 or EN/IEC 60060-1 (impulse current test 8/20 µs, $\hat{I}$ = 10 kA, 10 pulses). Additionally, the device is protected by a galvanic insulation of 500 Vrms between the power supply and the (HART) current output. Connect the metallic housing of the 7500 series RTG to the tank wall or screen directly with an electrically conductive lead to ensure reliable potential matching.
- Installation with additional overvoltage protector HAW560Z/HAW562Z (see APT226G “Safety Instructions for electrical apparatus certified for use in explosion-hazardous areas”).
  - Connect the external overvoltage protector and the 7500 series RTG transmitter to the local potential matching system.
  - Potentials shall be equalized both inside and outside the explosion hazardous area.
  - The cable connecting the overvoltage protector and the 7500 series RTG transmitter shall not exceed 1 m in length.
  - The cable shall be protected e.g. routed in an armored hose.

5.2.8 Power supply

Integrated in the tank gauging system via Varec’s 4590 Tank Side Monitor (recommended operation mode).

5.2.9 Highly accurate measurement

For highly accurate measurements, the measured variable must be transmitted using the HART protocol to ensure the necessary resolution.

5.2.10 Connection to the 4590 Tank Side Monitor

“see »Wiring with the 4590 Tank Side Monitor« on page 28“.

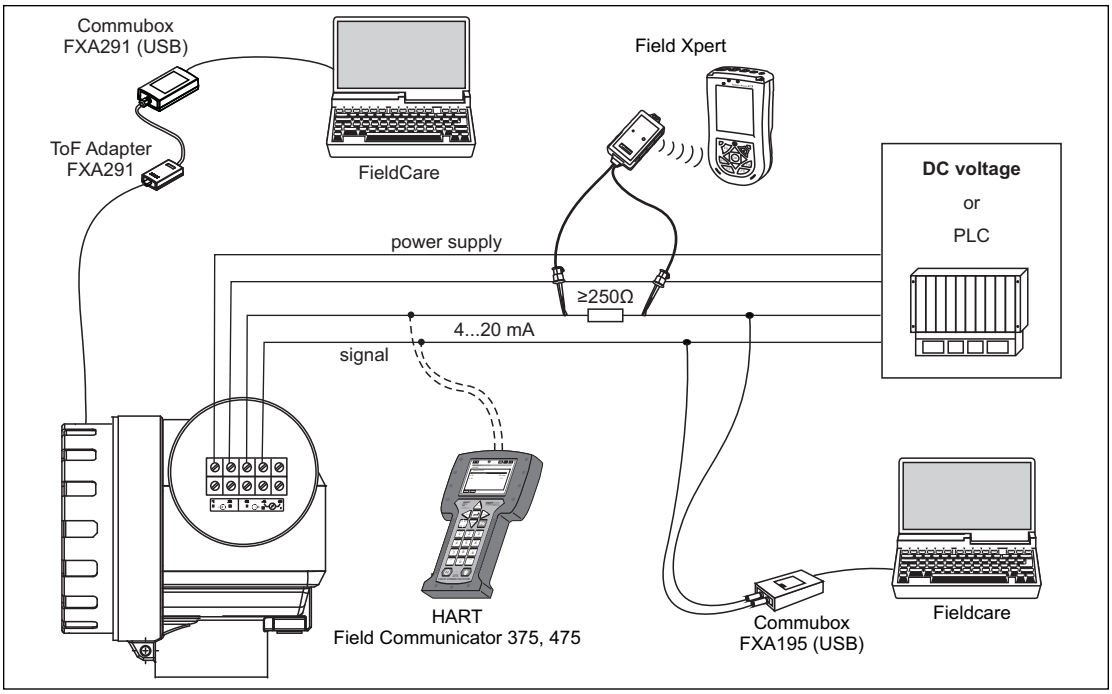


Figure 5-4: HART Connection with Other Supplies

5.3 Recommended Connection

5.3.1 Equipotential bonding

Connect the Equipotential bonding to the external ground terminal of the transmitter.

5.3.2 Wiring screened cable

Caution! In Ex applications, the device must only be grounded on the sensor side. Further safety instructions are given in the separate documentation for applications in explosion hazardous areas.

5.4 Degree of Protection

- housing: IP68, NEMA 6P (open housing and removed liquid crystal display: IP20, NEMA 1)
- antenna: IP68 (NEMA 6P)

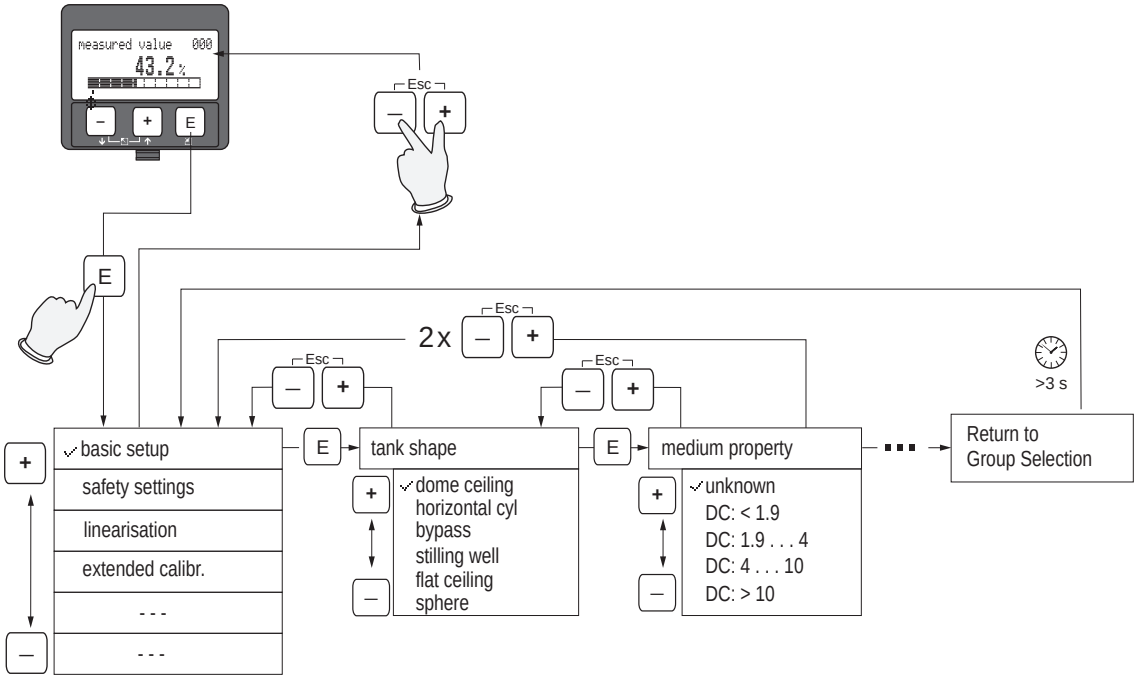
5.5 Post-connection Check

After wiring the measuring device, perform the following checks:

- Is the terminal allocation correct (see page 27)?
- Is the cable gland tight?
- Is the housing cover screwed tight?
- If auxiliary power is available:
  Is the device ready for operation and does the liquid crystal display show any value?
- Is grounding (tank potential) correct?

6 Operation

6.1 Quick Operation Guide



Selection and configuration in Operation menu:

1.) Change from Measured Value Display to Group Selection by pressing [E]

2.) Press [–] or [+] to select the required Function Group (e.g.. "basic setup (00)") and confirm by pressing [E] → First function (e.g. "tank shape (002)") is selected.

Note!
The active selection is marked by a ⋰ in front of the menu text.

3.) Activate Edit mode with [+] or [–].

Selection menus:

a) Select the required Parameter in selected function (e.g. "tank shape (002)") with [+] or [–].

b) [E] confirms selection → ⋰ appears in front of the selected parameter

c) [E] confirms the edited value → system quits Edit mode

d) [+] + [–] (=Esc) interrupts selection → system quits Edit mode

Typing in numerals and text:

a) Press [+] or [–] to edit the first character of the numeral / text (e.g. "empty calibr. (005)")

b) [E] positions the cursor at the next character → continue with (a) until you have completed your input

c) if a ⏎ symbol appears at the cursor, press [E] to accept the value entered → system quits Edit mode

d) [+] + [–] (=Esc) interrupts the input, system quits Edit mode

4.) Press [E] to select the next function (e.g. "medium property (003)")

5.) Press [+] + [–] (=Esc) once → return to previous function (e.g. "tank shape (002)")

Press [+] + [–] (=Esc) twice → return to Group selection

6.) Press [+] + [–] (=Esc) to return to Measured value display

Figure 6-1: Quick Operation Guide

6.2.1 General structure of the operating menu

The operating menu is made up of two levels:

- Function groups (00, 01, 03, …, 0C, 0D): The individual operating options of the device are split up roughly into different function groups. The function groups that are available include, e.g.: “basic setup”, “safety settings”, “output”, “display”, etc.
- Functions (001, 002, 003, …, 0D8, 0D9): Each function group consists of one or more functions. The functions perform the actual operation or parameterization of the device. Numerical values can be entered here and parameters can be selected and saved. The available functions of the “basic setup” (00) function group include, e.g.: “tank shape” (002), “medium property” (003), “process cond.” (004), “empty calibr” (005), etc.

If, for example, the application of the device is to be changed, carry out the following procedure:

1. Select the “basic setup” (00) function group.
2. Select the “tank shape” (002) (function (where the existing tank shape is selected).

6.3.2 Identifying the functions

For simple orientation within the function menus (see »Operating Menu HART (Display module)« on page 89), for each function a position is shown on the display.

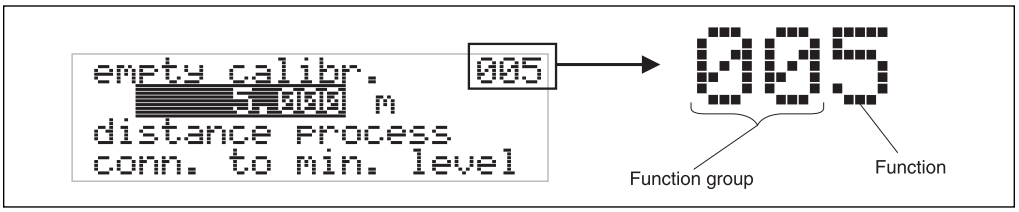


Figure 6-2: Functions Menu

The first two digits identify the function group:

• basic setup	00
• safety settings	01
• linearization	04
…	

Table 6-1: Identifying the Function Groups - First Two Digits

The third digit numbers represent the individual functions within the function group:

• basic setup	00	→	• tank shape	002
			• medium property	003
			• process cond.	004
			…	

Table 6-2: Individual Functions within the Function Group - Third Digit Numbers

Here after the position is always given in brackets (e.g. “tank shape” (002)) after the described function.

6.4 Display and Operating Elements

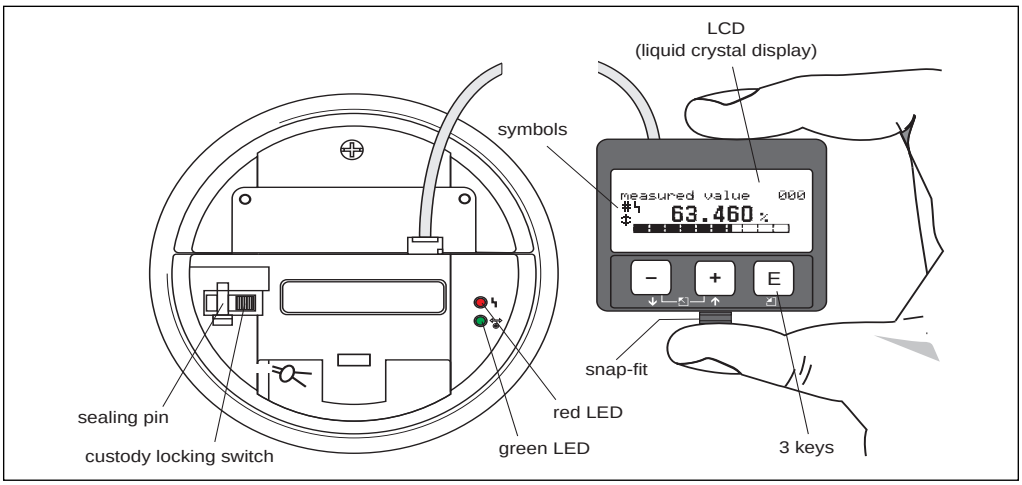


Figure 6-3: Display and Operating Elements

Note To access the display, the cover of the electronic compartment can be removed even in hazardous areas. The LCD display is removable. Remove it for ease of operation by simply pressing the snap fit (see Figure 6-3), which is connected to the device by means of a 500 mm cable.

6.5.1 Display

Four lines with 20 characters each. Display contrast adjustable through key combination.

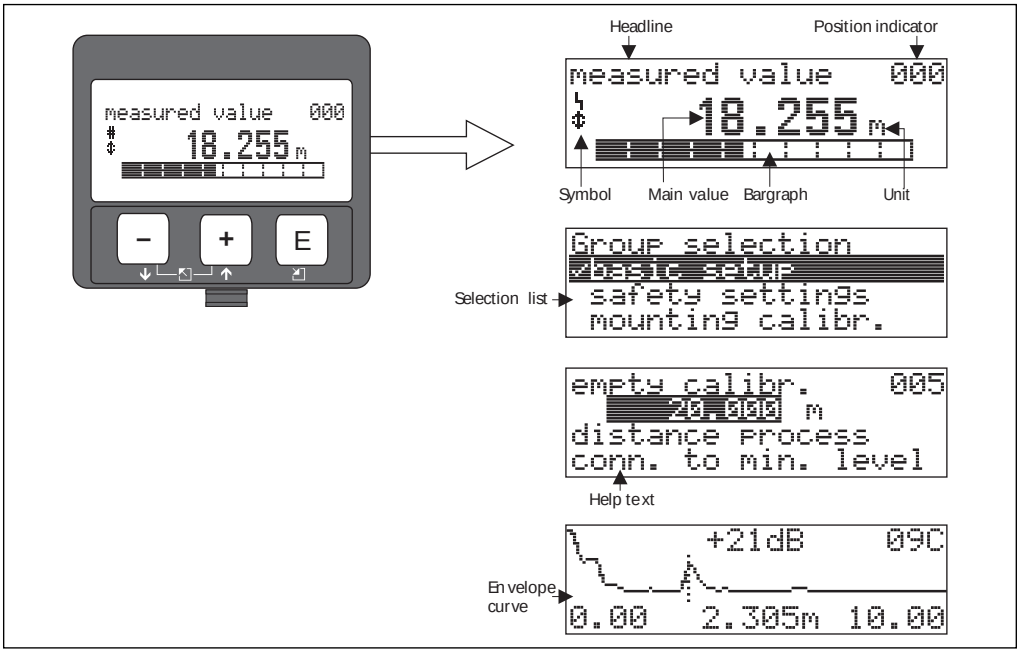


Figure 6-4: Liquid Crystal Display (LCD)

6.6.2 Display symbols

The following table describes the symbols that appear on the liquid crystal display:

Symbols	Meaning
	**ALARM_SYMBOL** This alarm symbol appears when the device is in an alarm state. If the symbol flashes, this indicates a warning.
	**LOCK_SYMBOL** This lock symbol appears when the device is locked, i.e. if no input is possible.
	**COM_SYMBOL** This communication symbol appears when a data transmission via e.g. HART is in progress.
	**Calibration to regulatory standards disturbed** If the device is not locked or it cannot guarantee the calibration to regulatory standards, the situation will be indicated on the display via the symbol.

Table 6-3: Display Symbols on the Liquid Crystal Display (LCD)

There is a green and a red LED besides the Liquid crystal display.

LED (LED)	Meaning
red LED continuously on	Alarm
red LED flashes	Warning
red LED off	No alarm
green LED continuously on	Operation
Green LED flashes	Communication with external device

Table 6-4: Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs)

6.7.3 Key assignment

The operating elements are located inside the housing and are accessible for operation by opening the lid of the housing.

Key(s)	Meaning
+ or ^	Navigate upwards in the selection list. Edit numeric value within a function.
- or v	Navigate downwards in the selection list. Edit numeric value within a function.
Esc - + or	Navigate to the left within a function group.
E or E	Navigate to the right within a function group confirmation.
+ and E or - and E	Contrast settings of the LCD
+ and - and E	Hardware lock / unlock After a hardware lock, an operation of the instrument via display or communication is not possible! The hardware can only be unlocked via the display. An unlock parameter must be entered to do so.

Table 6-5: Function of the Keys

Custody locking switch

Access to the electronics can be prevented by means of a custody locking switch that locks the device settings. The custody locking switch can be sealed for custody transfer applications.

Software reliability

The software used in the 7500 series RTG fulfills the requirements of OIML R85.

This particularly includes:

- cyclical test of data consistency
- non-volatile memory
- segmented data storage

The 7500 series RTG continuously monitors the compliance with accuracy requirements for custody transfer measurements according to OIML R85. If the accuracy cannot be maintained, a

specific alarm is generated on the local display and via the digital communication (see »Display symbols« on page 36).

6.8 Local Operation

6.9.1 Locking configuration mode

The 7500 Series RTG can be protected in two ways against unauthorized changing of the device data, numerical values, or factory settings:

Function "unlock parameter" (0A4):

A value <> 100 (e.g. 99) must be entered in "unlock parameter" (0A4) in the "diagnostics" (0A) function group. The lock is shown on the display by the symbol and can be released again either via the display or by communication.

Hardware lock:

The instrument is locked by pressing the [+] and [-] and [E] keys at the same time.

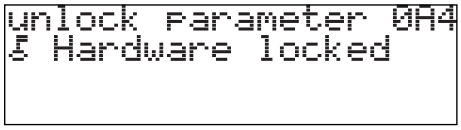
The lock is shown on the display by the symbol and can only be unlocked again via the display by pressing the keys [+] and [-] and [E] at the same time again.

It is not possible to unlock the hardware by communication. All parameters can be displayed even if the instrument is locked.

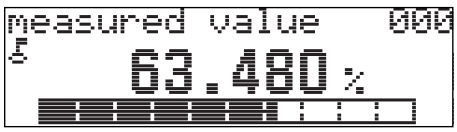
⇒

[+] and [-] and [E] press simultaneously

⇓



⇓



The LOCK_SYMBOL appears on the LCD

Table 6-6: Hardware Lock

6.10.2 Unlocking configuration mode

If an attempt is made to change parameters when the device is locked, the user is automatically requested to unlock the device:

Function "unlock parameter" (0A4):

By entering the unlock parameter (on the display or via communication)

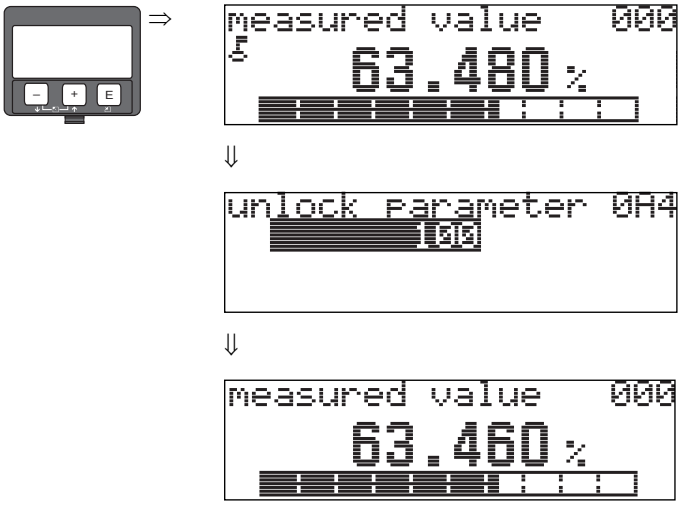
100 = for HART devices

the RTG is released for operation.

Hardware unlock:

After pressing the [+] and [-] and [E] keys at the same time, the user is asked to enter the unlock parameter.

100 = for HART devices.



[+] and [-] and [E] press simultaneously

Please enter unlock code and confirm with [E].

Table 6-7: Hardware Unlock

Caution! Changing certain parameters such as all sensor characteristics, for example, influences numerous functions of the entire measuring system, particularly measuring accuracy. There is no need to change these parameters under normal circumstances and consequently, they are protected by a special code known only to the Varec service organization. Please contact Varec, Inc. if you have any questions.

6.11.3 Factory settings (Reset)

Caution! A reset sets the device back to the factory settings. This can lead to an impairment of the measurement. Generally, you should perform a basic setup again following a reset.

A reset is only necessary if the device...

- ... no longer functions
- ... must be moved from one measuring point to another
- ... is being uninstalled /put into storage/installed

Table 6-8: Factory Settings (Reset)

User input ("reset" (0A3)):

- 333 = customer parameters
- 555 = History

333 = reset customer parameters

This reset is recommended whenever a device with an unknown "history" is to be used in an application:

- The RTG is reset to the default values.
- The customer specific tank map is not deleted.
- A linearization is switched to "linear" although the table values are retained. The table can be reactivated in the "linearization" (04) function group.

List of functions that are affected by a reset:

tank shape (002)	linearization (041)
empty calibr. (005)	customer unit (042)
full calibr. (006)	diameter vessel (047)
pipe diameter (007)	range of mapping (052)
output on alarm (010)	pres. Map dist (054)
output on alarm (011)	offset (057)
outp. echo loss (012)	low output limit (062)
ramp %span/min (013)	fixed current (063)
delay time (014)	fixed current (064)
safety distance (015)	simulation (065)
in safety dist. (016)	simulation value (066)
Tank Gauging (030)	format display (094)
auto correction (031)	distance unit (0C5)
level/ullage (040)	download mode (0C8)

Table 6-9: Functions Affected by a Reset

The tank map can also be reset in the "mapping" (055) function of the "extended calibr." (05) function group.

555 = History Reset

After mounting and aligning the equipment, carry out a history reset.

6.12 Display and Acknowledging Error Messages

Errors that occur during commissioning or measuring are displayed immediately on the local display. If two or more system or process errors occur, the error with the highest priority is shown on the display.

The measuring system distinguishes between the following types of error:

- A (Alarm):
  Device goes into a defined state (e.g. MIN, MAX, HOLD)
  Indicated by a constant symbol.
  (For a description of the codes, see »System Error Messages« on page 72.)
- W (Warning):
  Device continues measuring, error message is displayed.
  Indicated by a flashing symbol.
  (For a description of the codes, see »System Error Messages« on page 72.)
- E (Alarm / Warning):
  Configurable (e.g. loss of echo, level within the safety distance)
  Indicated by a constant/flashing symbol.
  (For a description of the codes, see »System Error Messages« on page 72.)

Table 6-10: Type of Error

6.13.1 Error messages

Error messages appear as four lines of plain text on the display. In addition, a unique error code is also output. A description of the error codes, see »System Error Messages« on page 72.

- The “diagnostics” (0A) function group can display current error as well as the last error that occurred.
- If several current errors occur, use [+] or [-] to page through the error messages.
- The last occurring error can be deleted in the “diagnostics” (0A) function group with the function “clear last error” (0A2).

6.14 HART Communication

Apart from local operation, parameterization of the measuring device and viewing of the measured values by means of a HART protocol can also be accomplished. There are two options available for operation:

- Operation via the universal handheld operating unit, the Field Communicator 375, 475
- Operation via the Personal Computer (PC) using the operating program (e.g. FieldCare; see Connections on page 23).
- Operation via the 4590 Tank Side Monitor.

Note The 7500 series RTG can also be operated locally using the keys. If operation is prevented by the keys being locked locally, parameter entry via communication is not possible either.

6.15.1 Protocol specific data

Manufacturer ID	000011 hex
Device Type Code	0010 hex
Transmitter specific revision	03 hex
HART specification	5.0
DD-Files	Information and files can be found on: www.varec.com www.hartcomm.org
Load HART	Min. 250 Ω
Device variables	Primary value: level or volume[1]
Features supported	Burst mode Additional Transmitter Status
1. according to configuration	

Table 6-11: Protocol Specific Data

6.16.2 Operation with Field Communicator 375, 475

All device functions can be adjusted via a menu operation with the Field Communicator 375, 475.

Note Further information on the handheld unit is given in the respective operating manual included in the transport bag of the Field Communicator 375, 475.

6.17.3 Operation with Varec operating program

FieldCare is an asset management tool based on FDT technology. With FieldCare, you can configure all Varec radar devices as well as devices from other manufacturers that support the FDT standard.

FieldCare supports the following functions:

- Configuration of transmitter in online operation
- Signal analysis via envelope curve
- Tank linearization
- Loading and saving device data (upload / download)
- Documentation of the measuring point

Connection options:

- HART via Commubox FXA195 and the USB port on a computer
- Commubox FXA291 with ToF Adapter FXA291 (USB) via service interface

Menu-guided commissioning

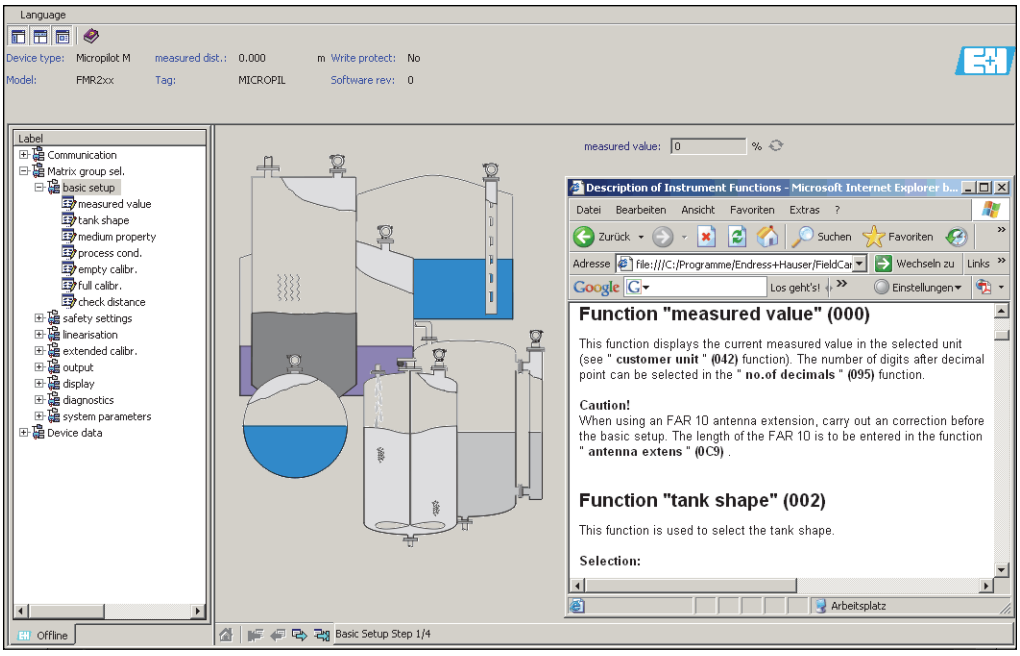


Figure 6-5: 7500 Series Radar Tank Gauges

Signal analysis via envelope curve

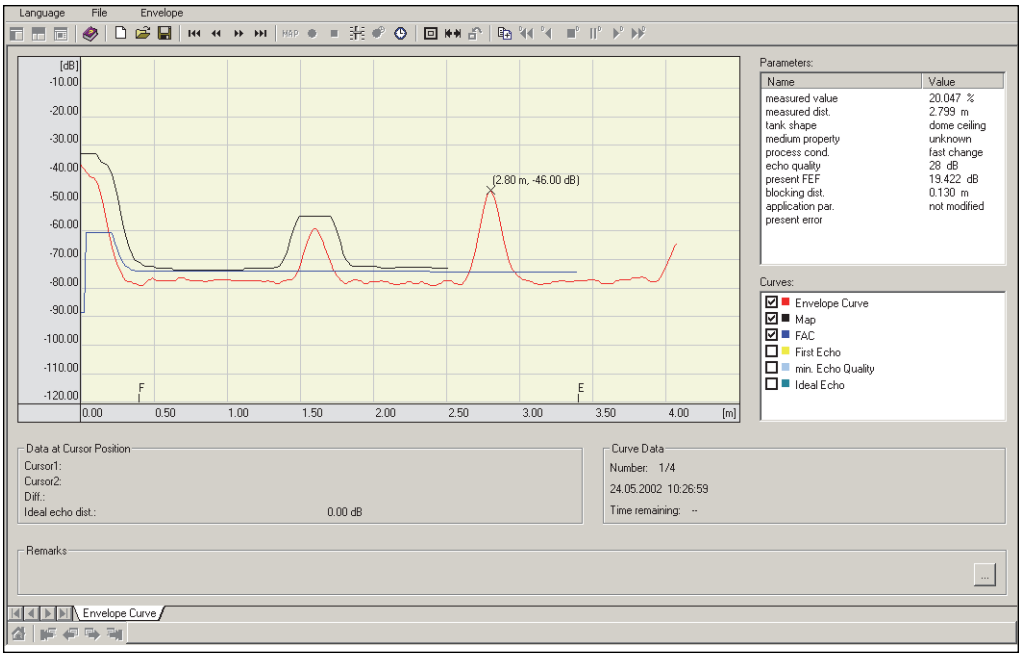


Figure 6-6: 7500 Series Radar Tank Gauges Signal Analysis via Envelope Curve

Tank linearization

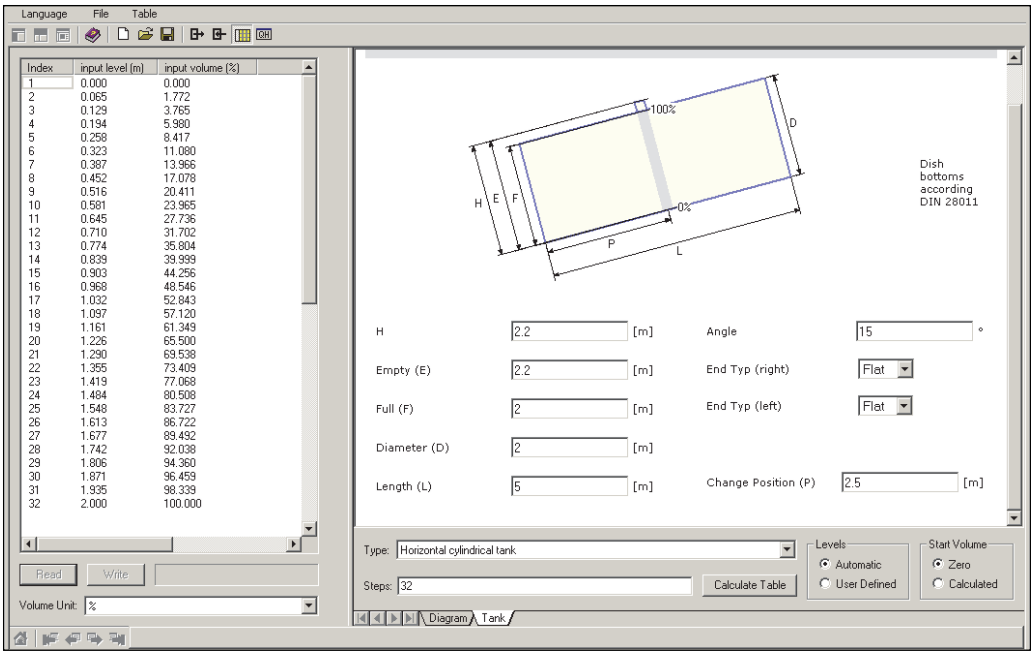


Figure 6-7: 7500 Series Radar Tank Gauges Tank Linearization

7 Commissioning

7.1 Function Check

Make sure that all final checks have been completed before you start up your measuring point:

- Checklist “Post-installation Check” on page 19.
- Checklist “Post-connection Check” on page 24.

7.2 Switching on the Measuring Device

When the device is switched on for the first time, the following messages appear in a sequence of 5s on the display: software version, communication protocol, and language selection.

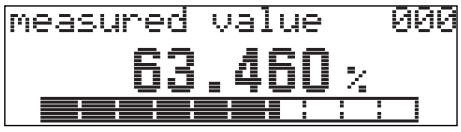
⇒

Select the language
(this message appears the first time the device is switched on)

⇓

Select the basic unit
(this message appears the first time the device is switched on)

⇓



The current measured value is displayed

⇓

After E is pressed, you reach the group selection

This selection enables you to perform the basic setup

7.3 Basic Setup

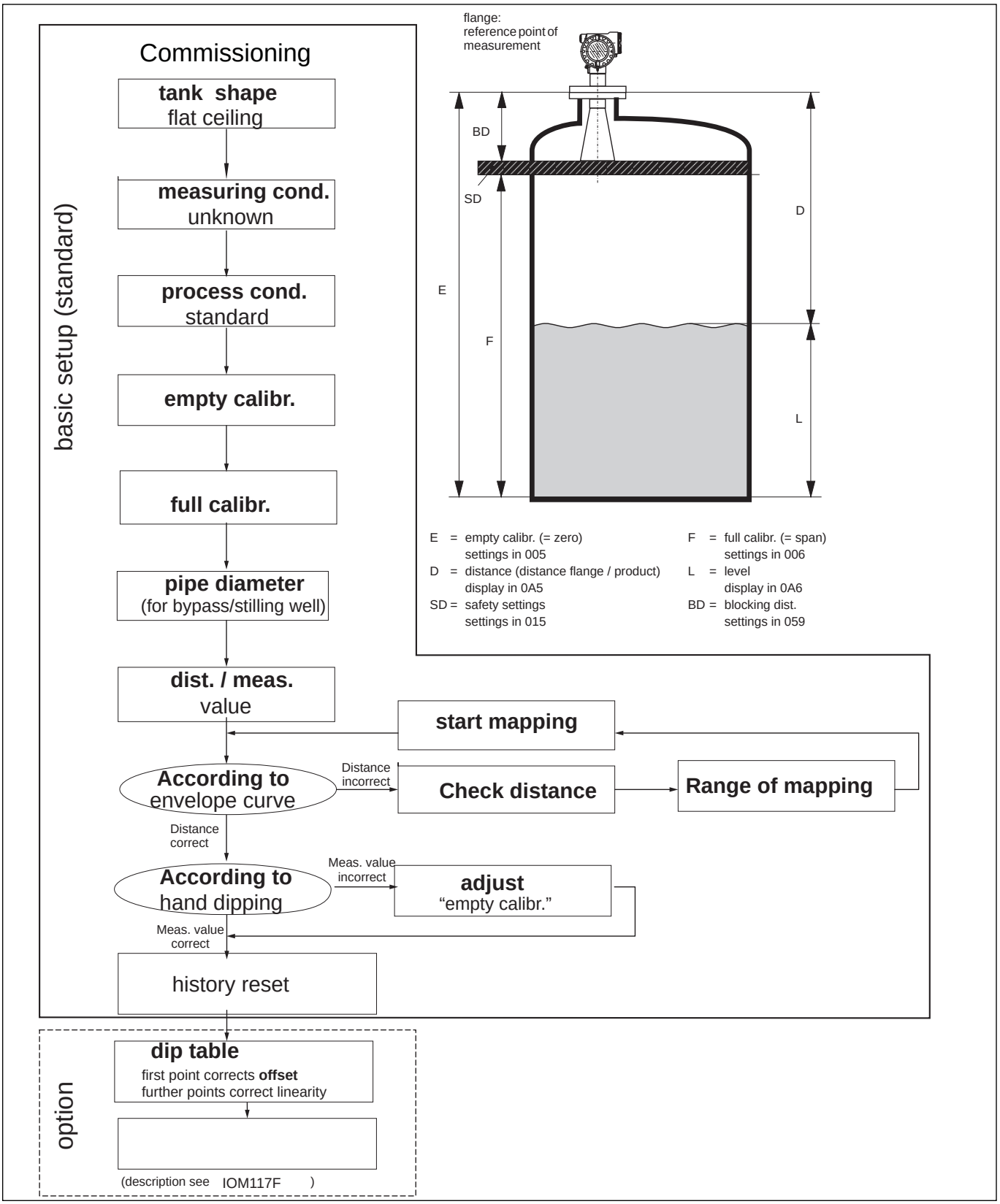


Figure 7-1: Basic Setup

Caution! To successfully commission a precise measurement to the nearest mm, it is important you carry out a history reset on first installation after mechanical installation and after the basic setup of the device (see page 55). Only after a history reset the mounting calibration is carried out. Enter the measurement offset as the first point in the dip table for the mounting calibration. When a value is dipped at a later date, make a second entry into the dip table, using the semi-automatic mode. This way, you can easily carry out a linear correction of the measurement.

When configuring the function in “basic setup” (00), please take into account the following notes:

- Select the functions as described in the “Quick Operation Guide” on page 25.
- Some functions can only be used depending on the parameterization of the device. For example, the pipe diameter of a stilling well can only be entered if “stilling well” was selected beforehand in the “tank shape” (002) function. Certain functions (e.g. starting an interference echo mapping (053)) prompt you to confirm your data entries. Press [+] or [-] to select “YES” and press [E] to confirm. The function is now started.
- If you do not press a key during a configurable time period (» function group “display” (09)), an automatic return is made to the home position (measured value display).

Note

- The device continues to measure while data entry is in progress, i.e. the current measured values are output via the signal outputs in the normal way.
- If the envelope curve mode is active on the display, the measured values are updated in a slower cycle time. Thus, it is advisable to leave the envelope curve mode after the measuring point has been optimized.
- If the power supply fails, all preset and parameterized values remain safely stored in the EEPROM.
- All functions are described in detail, as is the overview of the operating menu itself, in the manual “IOM117 – Description of Instrument Functions”.
- The default values of the parameters are typed in boldface.

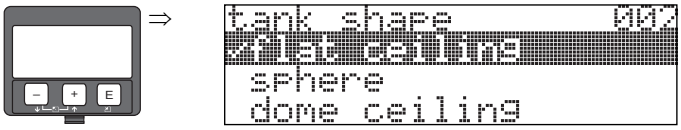
7.4 Basic Setup with the VU331

Function “measured value” (000)

This function displays the current measured value in the selected unit (see “customer unit” (042)) function). The number of digits after decimal point can be selected in the “no.of decimals” (095) function. The length of the bar graph corresponds to the percentile value of the present measured value with regard to the span.

Function group “basic setup” (00)

Function “tank shape” (002)



This function is used to select the tank shape.

Selection:

- dome ceiling
- horizontal cyl
- bypass (No weights and measures approved, accuracy is not guaranteed. Recommendation: 7532)
- stilling well (No weights and measures approved, accuracy is not guaranteed. Recommendation: 7532)
- flat ceiling (Typical ceiling of storage tanks: a slight slope of only a few degrees can be neglected.)
- sphere

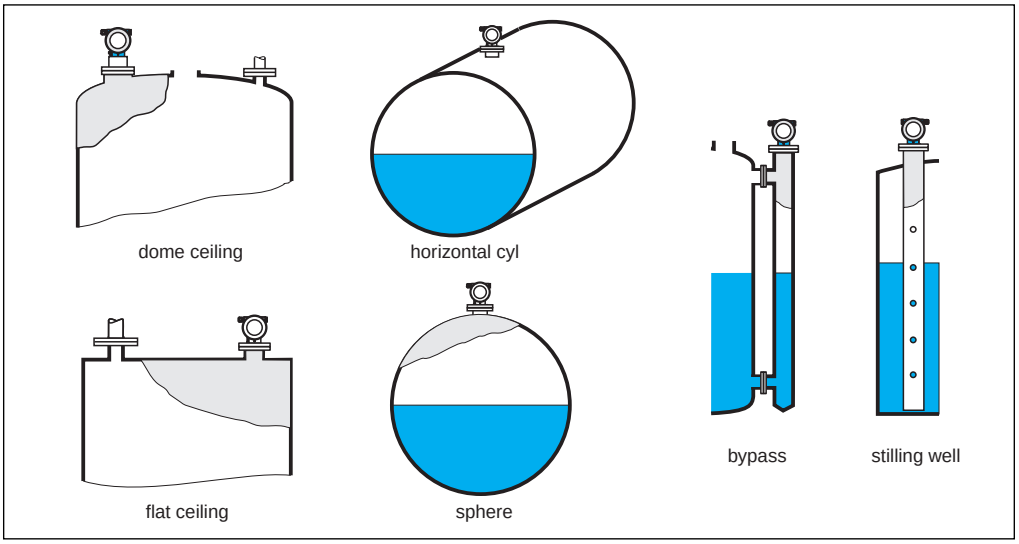


Figure 7-2: Tank Shape Selections

Function "medium property." (003)

This function is used to select the dielectric constant.

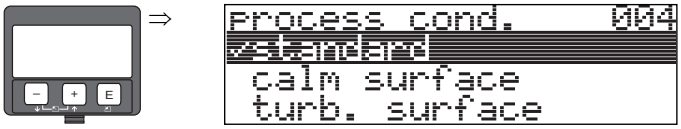
Selection:

- unknown
- DC: < 1.9
- DC: 1.9...4
- DC: 4...10
- DC: > 10

Media group	DC (εr)	Examples
A	1.4 to 1.9	non-conducting liquids, e.g. liquefied gas (LPG). For more information, please contact your Varec representative.
B	1.9 to 4	non-conducting liquids, e.g. benzene, oil, toluene, white products, black products, crudes, bitumen/asphalts, …
C	4 to 10	e.g. concentrated acids, organic solvents, esters, aniline, alcohol, acetone, …
D	>10	conducting liquids, e.g. aqueous solutions, dilute acids, and alkalis

Table 7-1: Examples of Dielectric Constant Selections

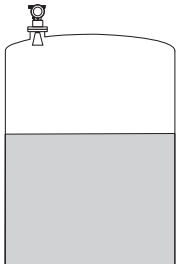
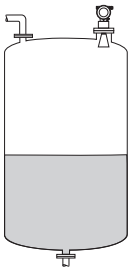
Function "process cond." (004)



This function is used to select the process conditions.

Selection:

- standard
- calm surface
- turb. surface
- agitator
- fast change
- heavy conditions
- test: no filter

standard	calm surface
For all applications that do not fit into any of the following groups.	Storage tanks with immersion tube or bottom filling:
	
The filter and output damping are set to average values.	The averaging filters and output damping are set to high values. • steady meas. value • precise measurement • slower reaction time

Note The phase evaluation of the 7500 series RTG (see page 56) is only activated if you select the measuring conditions “standard”, “calm surface” or "heavy conditions". If, however, "heavy conditions" is selected, no index values are stored. We strongly recommend that, in the case of rough product surfaces or rapid filling, you activate the appropriate application parameters.

Function “empty calibr.” (005)

This function is used to enter the distance from the flange (reference point of the measurement) to the minimum level (= zero).

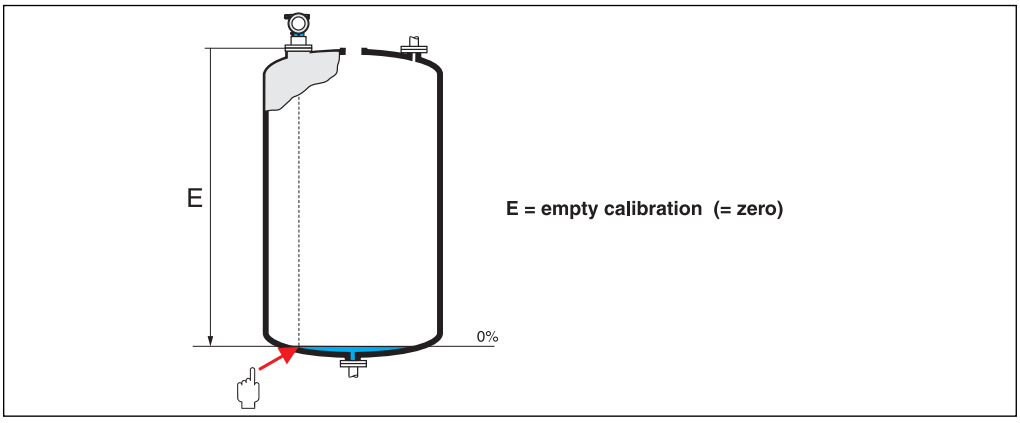


Figure 7-3: Distance from the Flange (Reference Point of the Measurement)

Caution! For dish bottoms or conical outlets, the zero point should be no lower than the point at which the radar beam hits the bottom of the tank.

Function “full calibr.” (006)

This function is used to enter the distance from the minimum level to the maximum level (= span). In principle, it is possible to measure up to the tip of the antenna. However, due to considerations regarding corrosion and build-up, the end of the measuring range should not be chosen any closer than 50 mm (2") to the tip of the antenna.

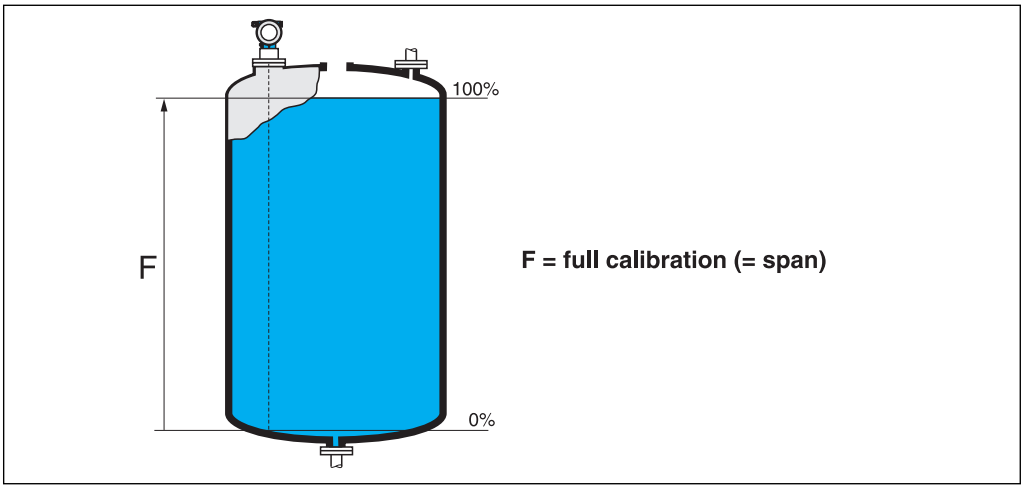


Figure 7-4: Full Calibration (= span)

Note If bypass or stilling well was selected in the “tank shape” (002) function, the pipe diameter is requested in the following step.

Function “pipe diameter” (007)

This function is used to enter the pipe diameter of the stilling well or bypass pipe.

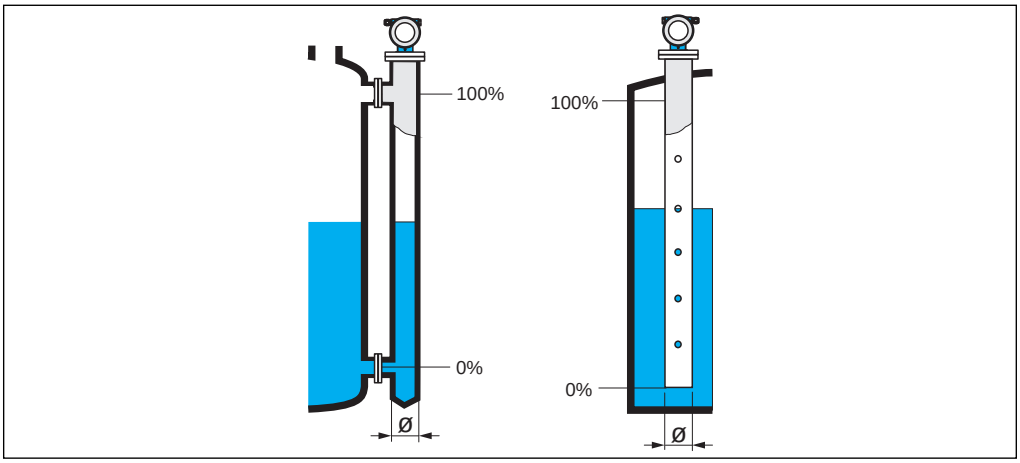
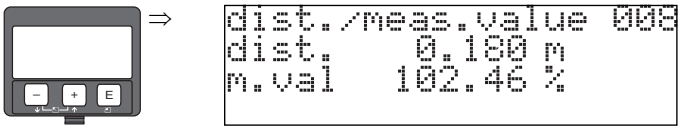


Figure 7-5: Pipe Diameter

Microwaves propagate slower in pipes than in free space. This effect depends on the inside diameter of the pipe and is automatically taken into account by the RTG. It is only necessary to enter the pipe diameter for applications in a bypass or stilling well.

Function “dist./ meas. value” (008)

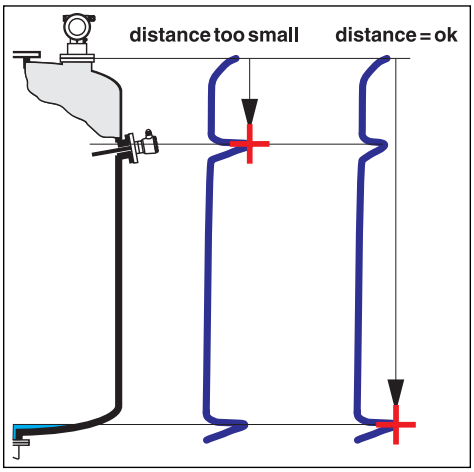


The distance measured from the reference point to the product surface and the level calculated with the aid of the empty adjustment are displayed. Check whether the values correspond to the actual level or the actual distance. The following cases can occur:

- Distance correct – meas. value correct» continue with the next function, “check distance” (051)
- Distance correct – meas. value incorrect» Check “empty calibr” (005)
- Distance incorrect – meas. value incorrect» continue with the next function, “check distance” (051)

Function “check distance” (051)

This function triggers the mapping of interference echoes. To do so, the measured distance must be compared with the actual distance to the product surface. The following options are available for selection:



Selection:

- distance = ok
- dist. too small
- dist. too big
- dist. unknown
- manual

Figure 7-6: Right - Check Distance

distance = ok

- Mapping is carried out up to the currently measured echo
- The range to be suppressed is suggested in the “range of mapping.” (052) function

Note Anyway, it is wise to carry out a mapping even in this case.

dist. too small

- At the moment, an interference is being evaluated
- Therefore, a mapping is carried out including the presently measured echoes
- The range to be suppressed is suggested in the “range of mapping.” (052) function

dist. too big

- This error cannot be remedied by interference echo mapping
- Check the application parameters (002), (003), (004) and “empty calibr.” (005)

dist. unknown

If the actual distance is not known, no mapping can be carried out.

manual

A mapping is also possible by manual entry of the range to be suppressed. This entry is made in the “range of mapping.” (052) function.

Caution! The range of mapping must end 0.5 m (1.6 ft) before the echo of the actual level. For an empty tank, do not enter E, but E - 0.5 m (1.6 ft). If a mapping already exists, it is overwritten up to the distance specified in “range of mapping” (052). Beyond this value the existing mapping remains unchanged.

Function “range of mapping” (052)

This function displays the suggested range of mapping. The reference point is always the reference point of the measurement (see page 46). This value can be edited by the operator.

For manual mapping, the default value is: 0 m.

Function “start mapping” (053)

This function is used to start the interference echo mapping up to the distance given in “range of mapping” (052).

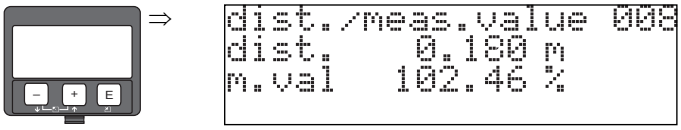
Selection:

- off» no mapping is carried out
- on» mapping is started

During the mapping process the message “record mapping” is displayed.

Caution! A mapping will be recorded only, if the device is not in alarm-state.

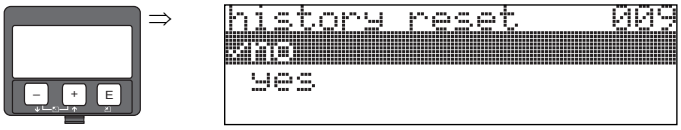
Display "dist./meas.value" (008)



The distance measured from the reference point to the product surface and the level calculated with the aid of the empty alignment are displayed again. Check whether the values correspond to the actual level or the actual distance. The following cases can occur:

- Distance correct – meas. value correct» continue with the next function, "check distance" (051)
- Distance correct – meas. value incorrect» Check "empty calibr" (005)
- Distance incorrect – meas. value incorrect» continue with the next function, "check distance" (051)

Function "history reset" (009)

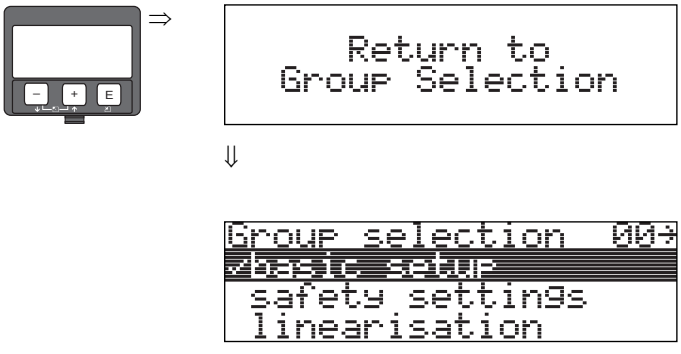


By this function a history reset of the device is performed, i.e. the correspondence table between level an index values is deleted. A new correspondence table will be filled and stored after the history reset, see page 56.

Caution! A history reset must be performed after:

- first installation or
- change of basic setup or
- change of the installation situation.

In this case also effect a reset of the dip table in function "dip table mode" (033).



After 3 s, the following message appears

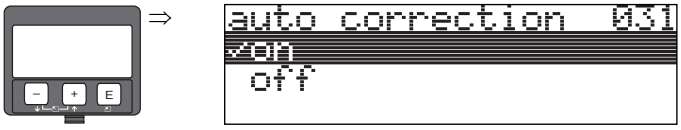
7.5 Mounting Calibration with VU331

7.6.1 Function group “mounting calibr.” (03)

Function “tank gauging” (030)

Using this function, either enter a dip table or carry out an auto correction.

Function “auto correction” (031)



When measuring levels with radar systems, so-called “multipath reflections” can affect the level signal giving rise to serious measuring errors. “Multipath reflections” also include radar beams which are received by the radar system, and have not been reflected directly by the medium surface. They may reach the antenna via the basin wall and the medium surface. This phenomenon is particularly noticeable with devices mounted near walls, as soon as the conical radar beam strikes the basin wall. The 7500 series RTG can automatically discover and correct measuring errors due to this “multiple path” propagation. This is because it uses two independent sets of information when evaluating reflection signals:

- Firstly, it evaluates the amplitude of the reflected energy using the so-called envelope curve system.
- Secondly, it evaluates the phase of the reflected energy.

The decisive factor for a constant output signal is to assign the phase values to the associated level values. This assignment is ensured using a correspondence table (index correction table). The 7500 series RTG learns this for the specific application after installation (learning period). Therefore, after mounting the device, and after completing the basic calibration, a history reset (must be performed (enter “yes” in the “history reset” (009) function in the “basic setup” (00)) function group. Do not switch off the radar system during filling and emptying operations during the teach-in phase. Switching off the radar system when there are only negligible level changes produces no error.

> Caution! During the learning period, fast filling/emptying or turbulent surfaces can result in switching off and on the phase evaluation. Subsequently, observed measurement errors will disappear as soon as tank levels come back to areas measured by 7500 series RTG previously with activated phase evaluation. If the observed measurement errors are corrected by dip table entries, the 7500 series RTG takes care of these corrections and automatically adjust the index correction table. Do not correct any settings in the basic calibration or the extended calibration.

Note Immediately after installation, the 7500 series RTG measures with the specified mm-accuracy. Until the level range has been completely covered by the medium (setting up the correction table), the maximum permissible filling speed is 100 mm level change / min. After this, the fill speed has no limitation.

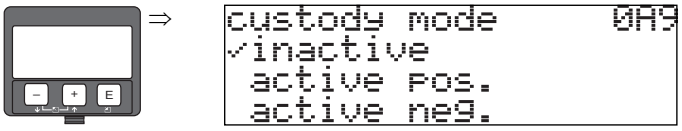
Function "diam. corr." (032) (only relevant for the 7532)

For level measurement in stilling wells, radar systems require highly precise pipe inner diameter data. An mm-exact level measurement cannot be guaranteed for deviations from the actual stilling well inner diameter of more than ± 0.1mm to the value entered in the function group "basic setup" (00). The errors which occur as a result are linear and can be corrected with a dip table containing at least two entries. The 7500 series RTG also has an automatic pipe inner diameter correction. This adjusts the entered stilling well inner diameter (input in the function group "basic setup" (00)) to the actual values. However, this presupposes that the value entered in the function group "basic setup" (00) matches the actual pipe inner diameter as accurately as possible. The user-defined value entered in the function group "basic setup" (00) can be corrected with this value.

Switch on the "pipe diam. corr." (032) function, after a level change of at least 5 m has occurred since start-up. The pipe diameter, which the device determines automatically, will then be transmitted to the "pipe diameter" (007) function.

Note If the "pipe diameter" (007) function has changed its value, it is necessary to perform a "history reset" (009) and to delete the dip table after activation of the "pipe diam. corr." (032) function. The level change of 5 m has not yet been exceeded the "pipe diam. corr." (032) function must be deactivated again and the procedure should be repeated at a later point of time.

Function "custody mode" (0A9)



This indicates the device calibration mode. The calibration mode (active) can be set using the hardware security lock on the electronics (see page 27).

Selection:

- inactive
- active pos.
- active neg.

active pos.

The custody mode (device is lead-sealed and accurate to the nearest mm) is active and is held.

active neg.

Custody mode (device is lead-sealed and accurate to the nearest mm) is activated and not held, e.g. because the signal-to-noise ratio is less than 5 dB (refer to function “echo quality” (056) in the function group “extended calibr.” (05)).

> Caution! After entering all the values and completing mounting and aligning work, enter the Reset Code “555” in the function “reset” (0A3) to reset the device history for auto-correction or set history reset to “yes” in order to reset the device history for the auto-correction.

Dip Table

The dip table is used to correct the level readings of the 7500 series RTG using independently taken hand dips. The dip table is used in particular to adapt the level gauge to the specific application conditions as mechanical offset and tank/stilling well design. Depending on national regulations, national inspectors will dip the tank at one to three levels during a calibration run and check the level readings. Only one value pair must be entered into the dip table to correct the measurement offset. If a second value pair is entered into the dip table, the 7500 series RTG accepts the corrected measured values identically for both value pairs. All other measured values are determined by linear extrapolation. If you enter more than two value pairs, the system carries out a linear interpolation between adjacent value pairs. Outside these value pairs, extrapolation is also linear.

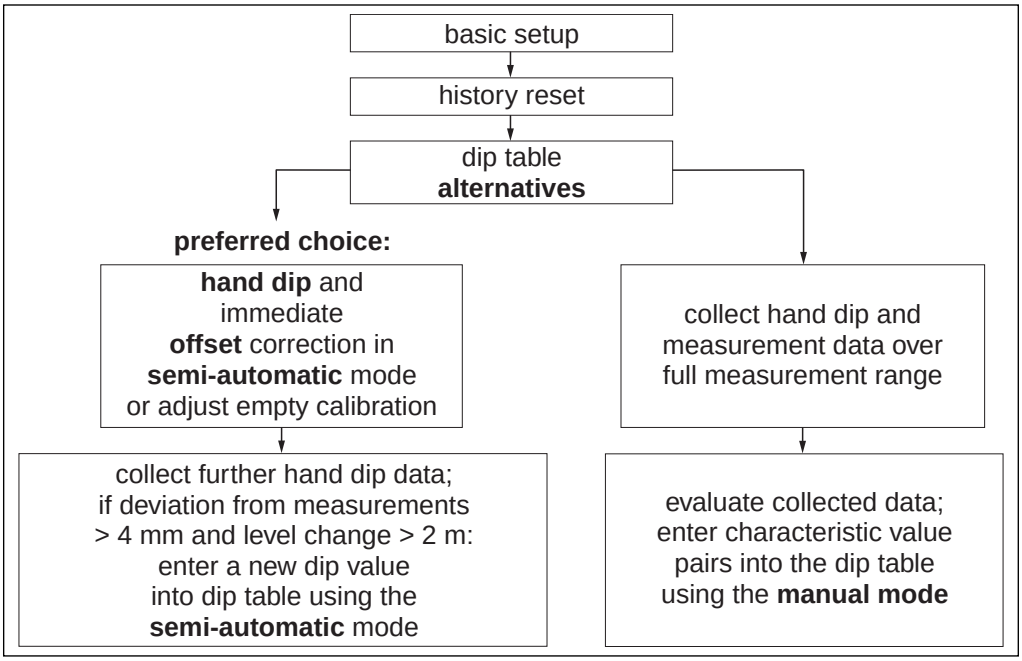


Figure 7-7: Dip Table

To collect and enter data into the dip table, two alternative procedures can be carried out. In order not to mix up measurement values corrected by the offset or linearization of the dip table with uncorrected measurement values, it is recommended to use the semi-automatic mode of the dip table to enter new data pairs. In this case, the first dip value should be entered immediately after the basic calibration. Further linearization points should be entered only after a level change of at least 2 m (see Figure 7-7 upper figure, preferred choice) and a deviation between the “uncorrected measurement value” and the hand dip value of at least > 4 mm. If this procedure can not be followed, then no value pair should be entered into the dip table after basic calibration. Measurement data and hand dip values should be collected over the full measurement range and be evaluated with regard to a good linear fit. Only then characteristic value pairs should be entered into the dip table using the “manual mode” (see Figure 7-7 upper figure, right side).

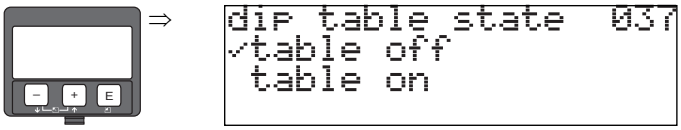
If further linearization is needed, further hand dip values should be entered using only the “semi-automatic mode”.

Note

- The offset should not be determined and entered within the close range of the antenna (conf. definition of the safety distance) or immediately in the range of the tank bottom, because within these ranges interferences of the radar signal may occur.
- The dip table can be printed out using FieldCare. Before doing this, FieldCare must be reconnected to the device in order to update the values within FieldCare.
- Make your inputs into the dip table in semi-automatic mode. We advise you to leave “auto correction” (031) activated while you enter your inputs.

Caution! After entering one or more points into the dip table, make sure that the dip table is activated and left in the “table on” dip table mode.

Function “dip table state” (037)



This function displays the dip table status.

Display:

- table on
- table off

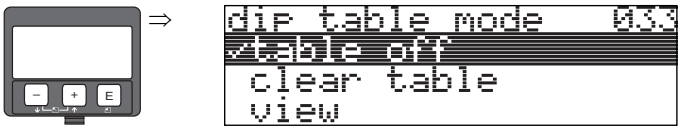
Table on

Indicates whether the dip table is active.

Table off

Indicates whether the dip table is not active.

Function “dip table mode” (033)



The dip table can be switched on or off using this function.

Selection:

- Manual
- Semi-automatic
- Table on
- Table off
- Clear table
- View

Manual

The “manual mode” of the dip table can be used to enter collected data after a series of data pairs taken at different tank levels. The parameter “manual” in the “dip table” (033) function can be used to enter data pairs, which have been recorded at different levels, into the dip table.

The measured value and the dip value can be entered.

- uncorrected measured value:
  This is the measured value supplied by the device, not corrected by the dip table. The choice of measured value, level or remaining fill height is dependent on the device setting.
- Dip value:
  This is the level or distance to flange respectively, given by the hand dip. This value should be used to correct the measured value.

Note The bigger the distance between the different levels while taking hand dips, the more accurate the linearization of the dip table will be.

Semi-automatic

The value pairs in the dip table can be read. Enter the dip value only. When there are new value pairs, the current uncorrected level or distance is accepted as the measured value.

Table on

The dip table is switched on.

Table off

The dip table is switched off.

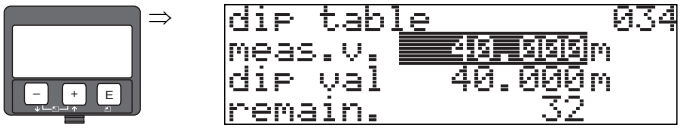
Clear table

The complete dip table is deleted. The table is switched off. The number of free table entries is set to the maximum value (= 32).

View

The value pairs in the dip table can only be read. Select this menu option even if there is no dip table available. In this case, the number of free table entries is at maximum value (= 32).

Function “dip table” (034)



This function edits the measured variable. The number behind the entry “remain” indicates the current number of remaining free value pairs. The maximum number of value pairs is 32; after each entry, the remaining number is decremented.

Note The uncorrected measured value is displayed in the “dip table” (034) function. This may differ considerably from the measured values when a dip table is activated.

Function “dip table” (035)

This function edits the dip value.

Function “dip table handl.” (036)

Use this function to enter the dip value (level or distance) which will correct the measurement values.

Selection:

- new point
- edit point
- store point
- delete point
- return
- next point
- previous point

General procedure:

To enter a new point into the dip table, use:

- “new point”, to enter the value (pairs),
- “store point”, to sort the new value (pairs),
- “return”, to go to the dip table mode and,
- “table on”, to activate the dip table.

New point

You can enter a new point. Suggested values displayed for the measured value and dip value are the current uncorrected level or remaining fill height. The new value pair can be altered without selecting the “edit point” parameter. If the table is full, you can still select this parameter. In this case, the number of free table entries stands at minimum value (= 0).

Edit point

The displayed value pair can be changed. Only the dip value can be changed with semi-automatic input mode.

Caution! To accept the value pair in the table, confirm it with “store point”.

Store point

The displayed value pair is sorted in the table.

Note For sorting, the following criteria must be met:

- Measured variables may not be equal but have different dip values.
- A measured variable available in the table is recognized as equal when it is closer than 1 mm to the sorting value.
- After successful sorting, the setting remains at “edit point” and the number of free table entries is decremented.

Caution! If the value cannot be sorted, the setting remains at the previous menu option. No warning or error message is generated. However, the number of remaining table entries is not decremented.

Delete point

The currently displayed point is deleted from the table. After deletion, the previous point is displayed. If the table only consisted of one point before deletion, then the current measured variable is displayed as a value pair.

Return

By selecting this point, you return to the function “dip table mode” (033).

Next point

This scrolls down in the table. If the table is empty, you can still select this option. However, the displayed value does not change.

Previous point

This scrolls up in the table. If the table is empty, one can still select this option. However, the displayed value does not change.

Caution! After entering one or more points into the dip table, make sure that the dip table is activated in the “table on” dip table mode.

7.7.2 Envelope curve with VU331

After the basic setup, an evaluation of the measurement with the aid of the envelope curve (“display” (09) function group) is recommended).

Function “plot settings” (09A)

Select what information is shown on the display:

- envelope curve
- env. curve+FAC (for FAC see IOM117)
- env. curve+cust.map (i.e. the tank map is also displayed)

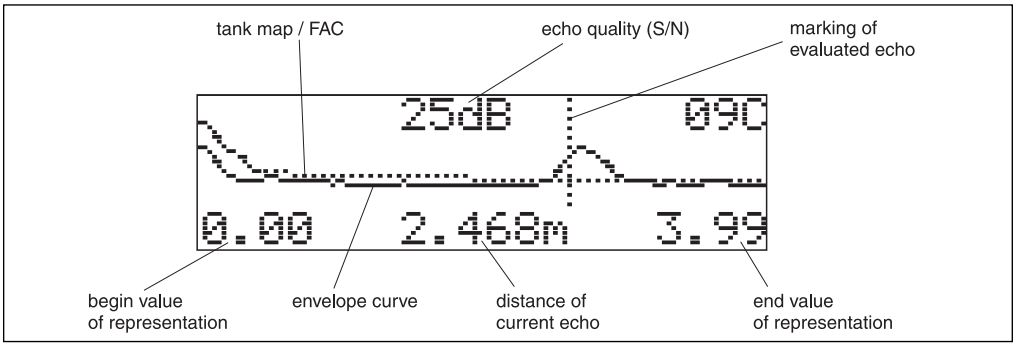


Figure 7-8: Plot Settings

Function “recording curve” (09B)

This function determines whether the envelope curve is read as:

- single curve

  or

- cyclic

Note

- If the envelope curve mode is active on the display, the measured values are updated in a slower cycle time. Thus, it is advisable to leave the envelope curve mode after the measuring point has been optimized.
- If the level of echo is very weak or there is a heavy interference echo, an orientation of the RTG can contribute to an optimization of the measurement (increase of the level echo/reduction of the interference echo) (“see »Orientation of the Radar Tank Gauge« on page 77“).

Function "envelope curve display" (09C)

The envelope curve is displayed in this function and can be used to obtain the following information:

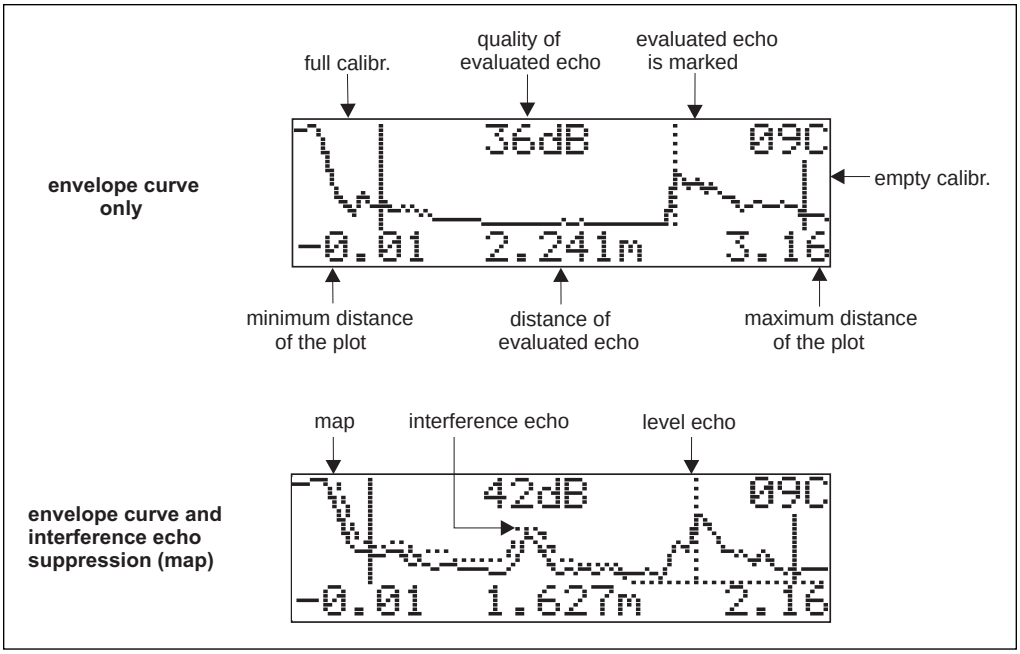


Figure 7-9: Envelope Curve Display

7.8 Basic Setup with the Varec Operating Program

To carry out the basic setup with the operating program, proceed as follows:

- Start the operating program and establish a connection.
- Select the “basic setup” function group in the navigation window.

The following display appears on the screen:

Basic Setup step 1/5:

- Status image
- Enter the measuring point description (TAG number).

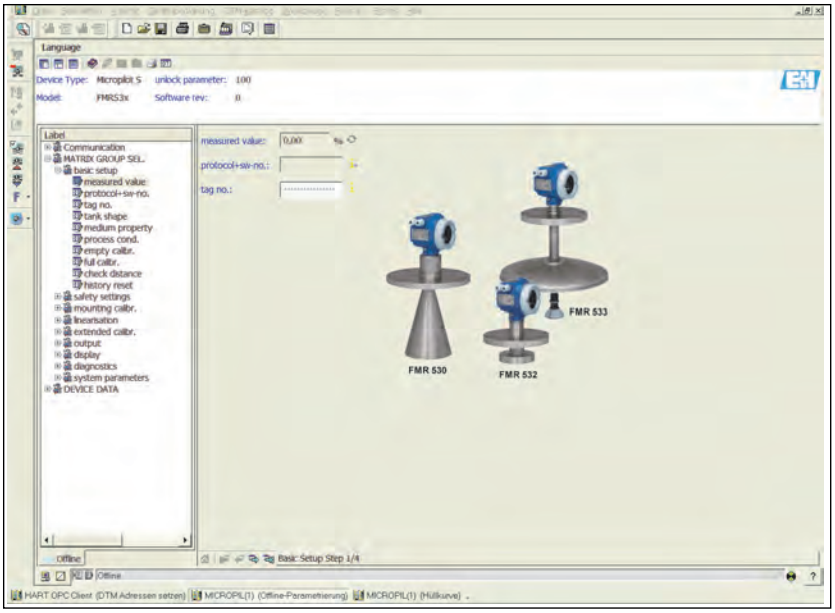


Figure 7-10: 7500 Series Radar Tank Gauges - Basic Setup (Step 1/5)

Note

- Each parameter that is changed must be confirmed with the RETURN key!
- The “Next” button moves you to the next screen display:

Basic Setup step 2/5:

- Enter the application parameters:
  - Tank shape
  - Medium property
  - Process cond.

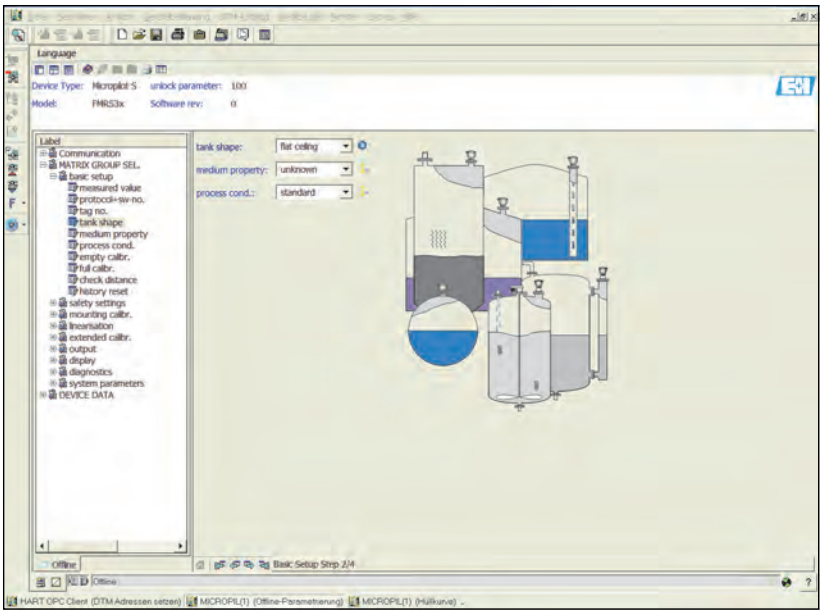


Figure 7-11: 7500 Series Radar Tank Gauges - Basic Setup (Step 2/5)

Basic Setup step 3/5:

If “dome ceiling” is selected in the “tank shape” function, the following display appears on the screen:

- Empty calibr.
- Full calibr.

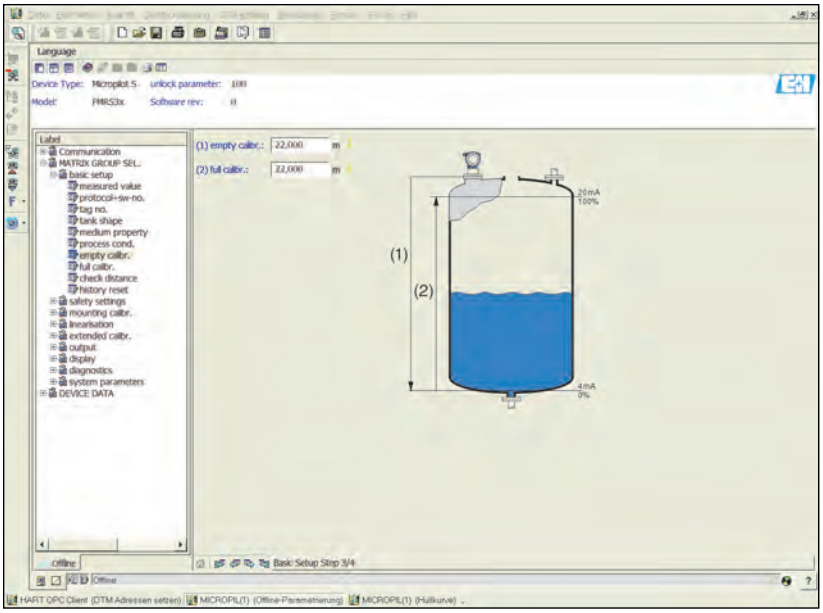


Figure 7-12: 7500 Series Radar Tank Gauges - Basic Setup (Step 3/5)

If “horizontal cyl” or “sphere” is selected in the “tank shape” function, the following display appears on the screen:

- Empty calibr.
- Full calibr.

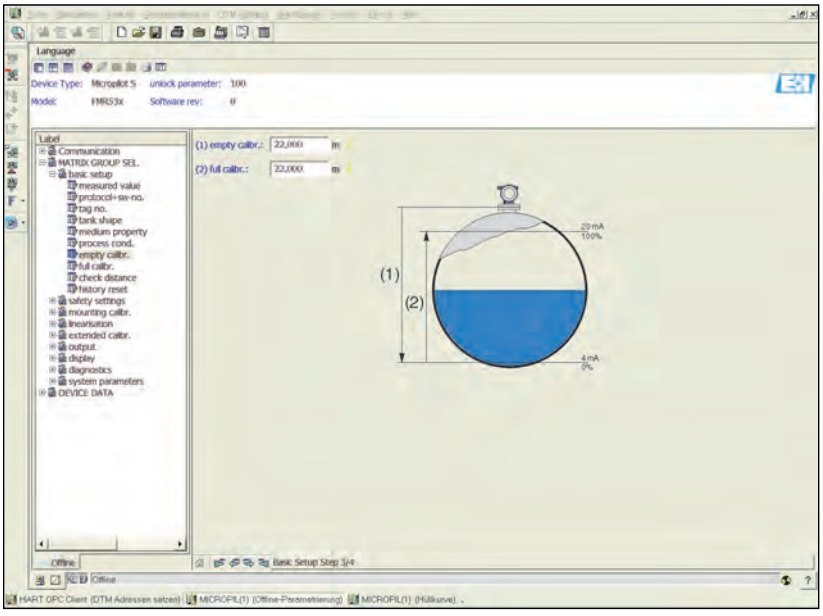


Figure 7-13: 7500 Series Radar Tank Gauges - Basic Setup (Step 4/5)

If “stilling well” or “bypass” is selected in the “tank shape” function, the following display appears on the screen:

- Empty calibr.
- Full calibr.
- Diameter of bypass / stilling well

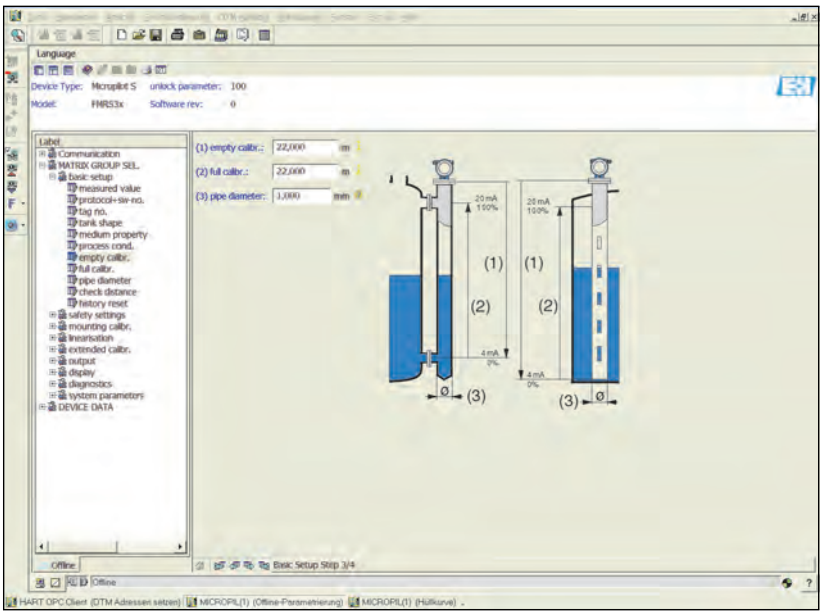


Figure 7-14: 7500 Series Radar Tank Gauges - Basic Setup (Step 5/5)

Note The pipe diameter must also be specified in this display.

If “flat ceiling” is selected in the “tank shape” function, the following display appears on the screen:

- Empty calibr.
- Full calibr.

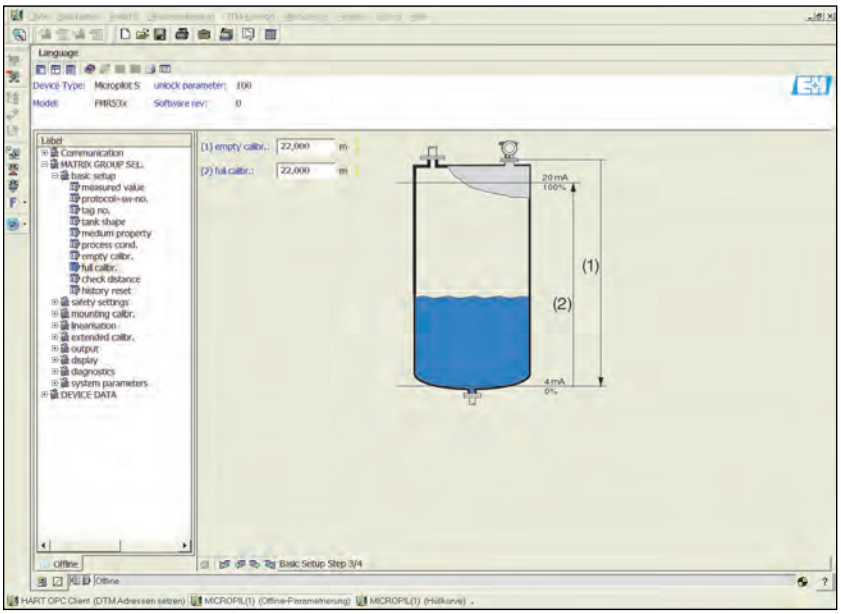


Figure 7-15: 7500 Series Radar Tank Gauges - Basic Setup (Step 6)

Basic Setup step 4/5:

- This step starts the tank mapping
- The measured distance and the current measured value are always displayed in the header
- A description is given, see »Function “check distance” (051)« on page 53.

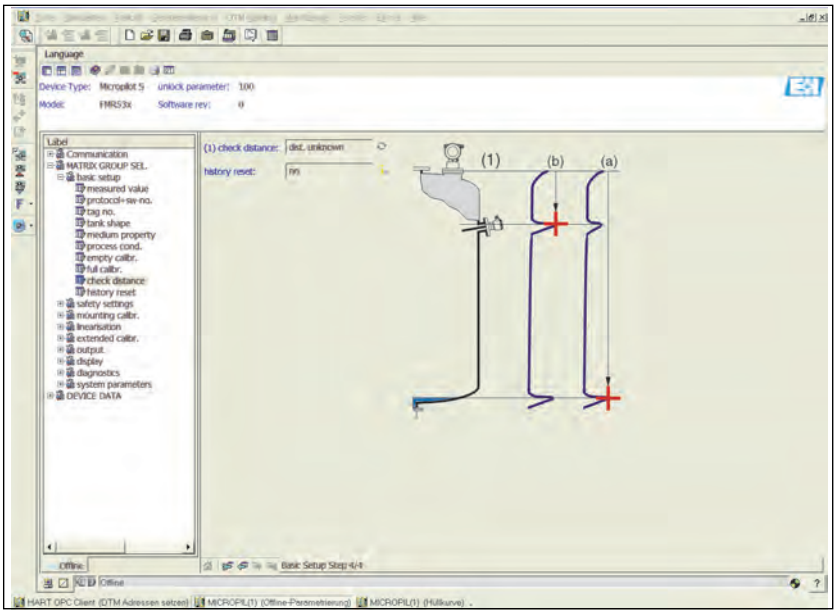


Figure 7-16: 7500 Series Radar Tank Gauges- Basic Setup (Step 7)

Basic Setup step 5/5:

After the first installation of the device, initialize the index correction table. To do so, set the history reset to “yes”.

7.9.1 Signal analysis via envelope curve

After the basic setup, an evaluation of the measurement using the envelope curve is recommended.

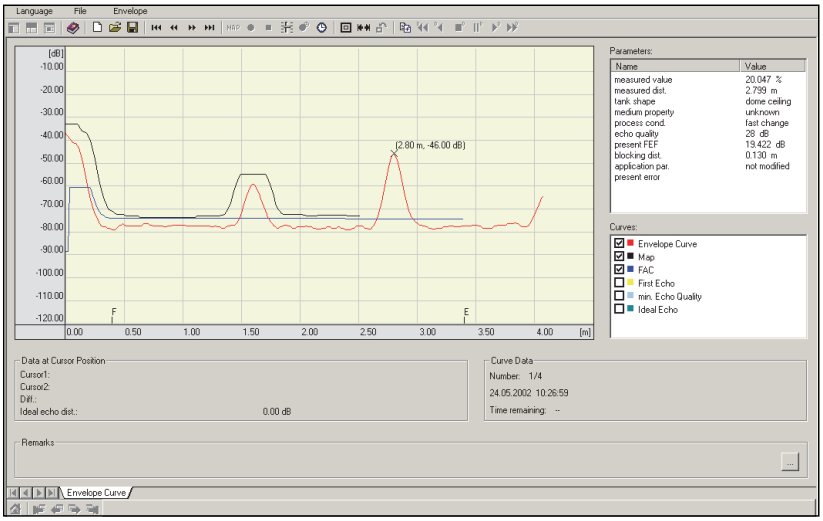


Figure 7-17: 7500 Series Radar Tank Gauges - Signal Analysis via Envelope Curve

Note If the level of echo is very weak or there is a heavy interference echo, an orientation of the RTG can help optimize the measurement (increase of the useful echo/reduction of the interference echo).

7.10.2 User-specific applications (operation)

For details of setting the parameters of user-specific applications, see separate documentation IOM117 “Description of Instrument Functions”.

7.11 Mounting Calibration with the Varec Operating Program

To carry out the mounting calibration with the operating program, proceed as follows:

- Start the operating program and establish a connection.
- Select the “mounting calibr.” function group in the navigation bar.

The following display appears on the screen:

Mounting calibration step 1/2:

- auto correction
- pipe dam. corr.

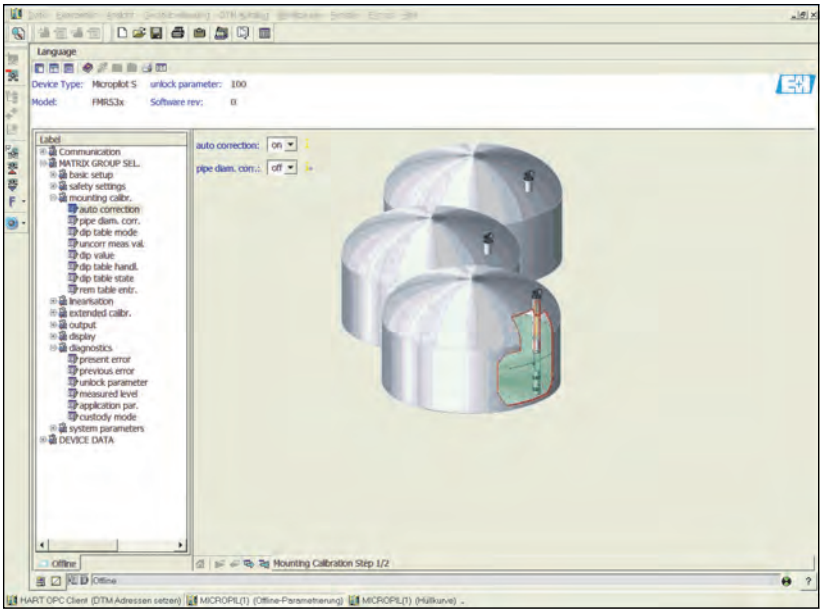


Figure 7-18: 7500 Series Radar Tank Gauges - Mounting Calibration (Step 1/2)

Note Each parameter that is changed must be confirmed with the RETURN key! The “Next” button moves you to the next screen display:

Mounting calibration step 2/2:

- dip table mode
- meas. v.
- dip value
- dip table handl.
- dip table state
- left dip t.entr.

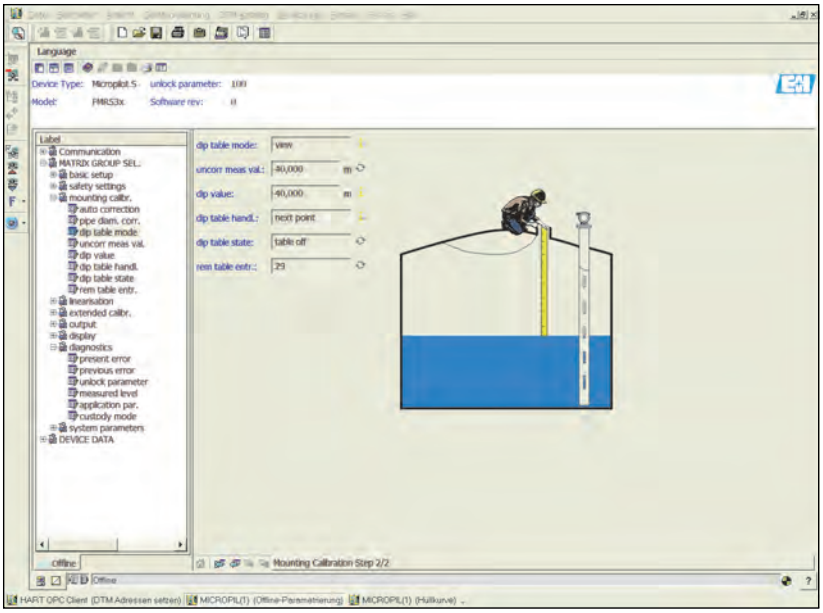


Figure 7-19: 7500 Series Radar Tank Gauges - Mounting Calibration (Step 2/2)

8 Maintenance

8.1 Exterior Cleaning

When cleaning the exterior of measuring devices, always use cleaning agents that do not attack the surface of the housing and the seals.

8.2 Replacing Seals

The process seals of the sensors must be replaced periodically, particularly if molded seals (aseptic construction) are used. The period between changes depends on the frequency of cleaning cycles and on the temperature of the measured product and the cleaning temperature.

8.3 Repair

The Varec repair concept assumes that the measuring devices have a modular design and that customers are able to undertake repairs themselves (see Section 10.5, "Spare Parts" on page 78“. Please contact Varec Service for further information on service and spare parts.

8.4.1 Repairs to Ex-Approved Devices

When carrying out repairs to Ex-approved devices, please note the following:

- Repairs to Ex-approved devices may only be carried out by trained personnel or by Varec Service.
- Comply with the prevailing standards, national Ex-area regulations, safety instructions and certificates.
- Only use original spare parts from Varec.
- When ordering a spare part, please note the device designation on the nameplate.
- Only replace parts with identical parts.
- Carry out repairs according to the instructions.
- On completion of repairs, carry out the specified routine test on the device.
- Only Varec Service may convert a certified device into a different certified variant.
- Document all repair work and conversions.

8.5 Replacement

After a complete RTG or electronic module has been replaced, the parameters can be down loaded into the device again via the communication interface. Prerequisite to this is that the data were uploaded to the PC beforehand using FieldCare. Measurement can continue without having to carry out a new setup.

- You may have to activate linearization (see IOM117).
- You may need to record the tank map again (see Basic Setup)

After an antenna component or electronic has been replaced, a new calibration must be carried out (see the “Repair” section).

9 Accessories

A variety of accessories are available for the 7500 series RTG. They can be ordered separately from Varec, Inc.

9.1 Weather Protection Cover

A weather protective cover made of stainless steel is available for outdoor mounting (order code: 543199-0001). The shipment includes the protective cover and tension clamp.

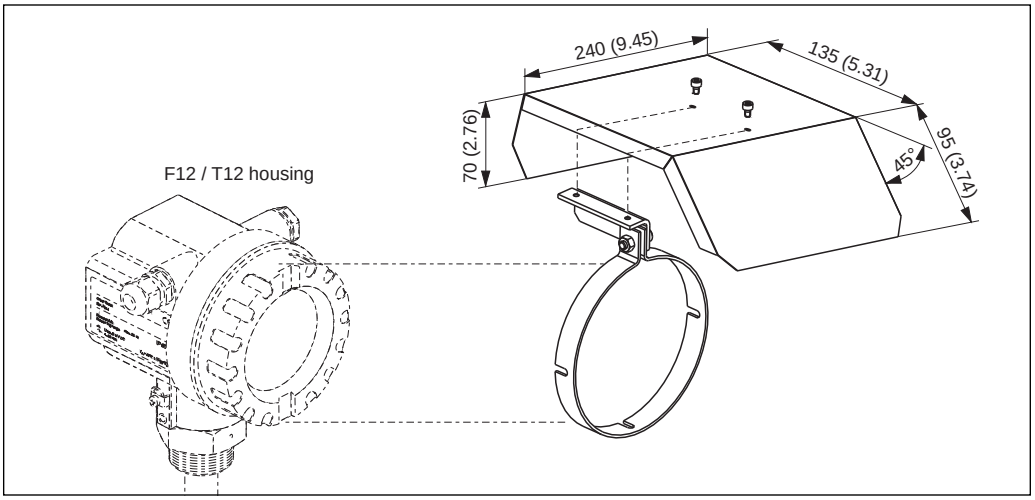


Figure 9-1: Weather Protection Cover

9.2 Commubox FXA195 HART

For intrinsically safe communication with FieldCare via the USB interface.

9.3 Commubox FXA291

The Commubox FXA291 connects Varec field devices with CDI interface.

(= Common Data Interface) to the USB interface of a personal computer or a notebook. For the device you need the “ToF Adapter FXA291” as an additional accessory.

9.4 ToF Adapter FXA291

The ToF Adapter FXA291 connects the Commubox FXA291 via the USB interface of a personal computer or a notebook to the device.

10 Troubleshooting

10.1 Troubleshooting Instructions

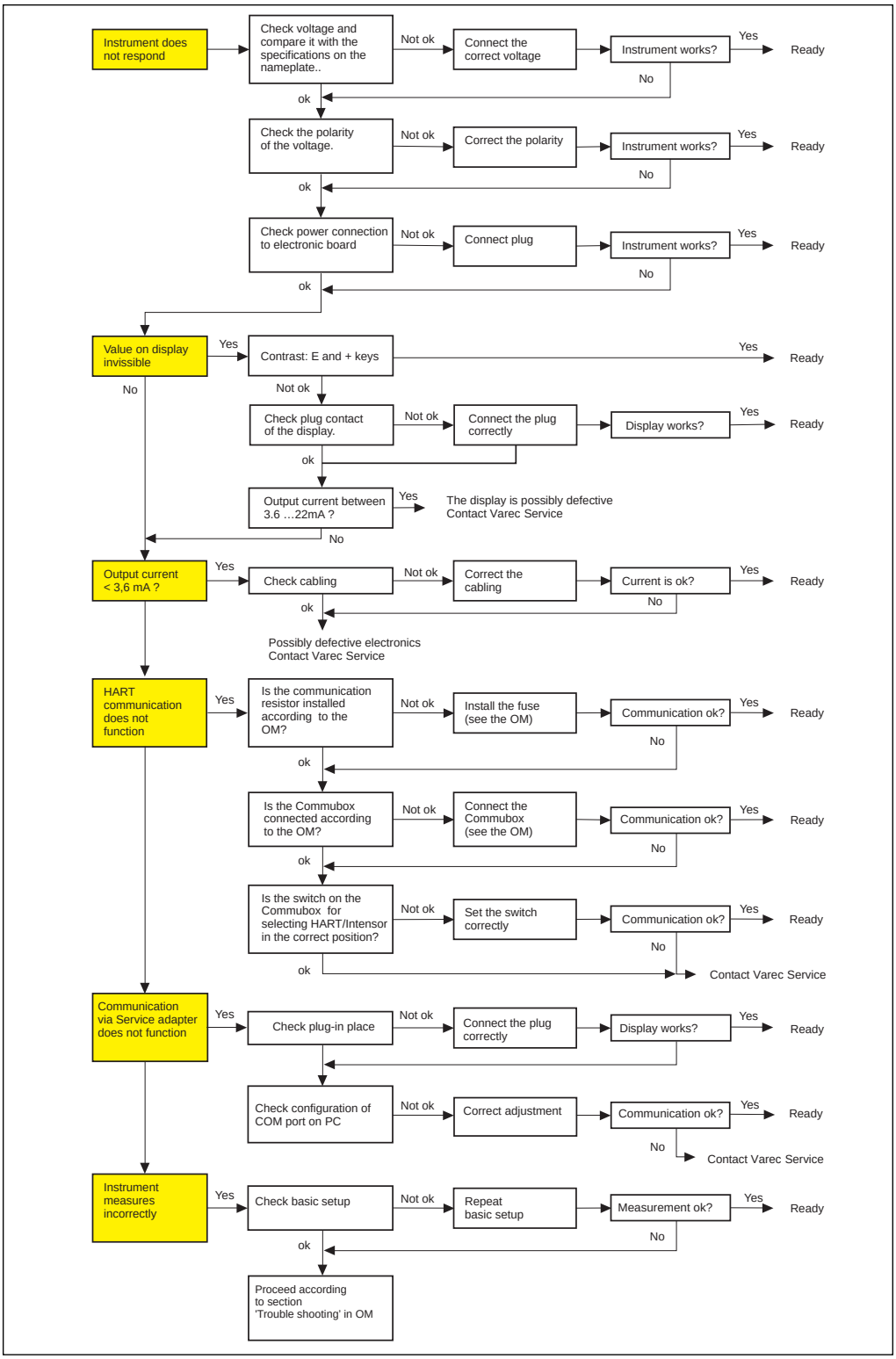


Figure 10-1: Troubleshooting the 7500 Series Radar Tank Gauges

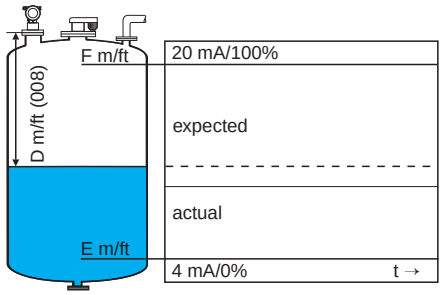
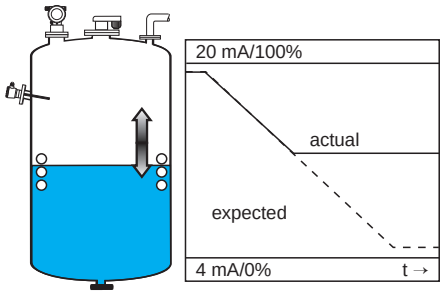
10.2 System Error Messages

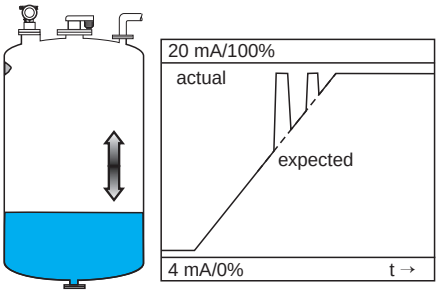
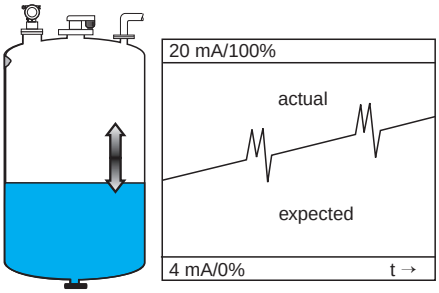
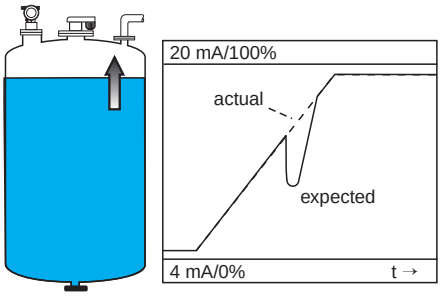
Code	Description	Possible cause	Remedy
A102	Checksum error General reset and new calibr.required.	Device has been powered off before data could be stored • EMC problem • EEPROM defect	Reset Avoid EMC problem; if alarm prevails after reset, exchange electronics
W103	Initializing – please wait	EEPROM storage not yet finished	Wait some seconds; if warning prevails, exchange electronics
A106	Downloading, please wait	Processing data download	Wait until warning disappears
A110	Checksum error General reset and new calibr.required.	Device has been powered off before data could be stored • EMC problem • EEPROM defect	Reset Avoid EMC problem; if alarm prevails after reset, exchange electronics
A111	Electronics defect	RAM defect	Reset If alarm prevails after reset, exchange electronics
A113	Electronics defect	RAM defect	Reset If alarm prevails after reset, exchange electronics
A114	Electronics defect	EEPROM defect	Reset If alarm prevails after reset, exchange electronics
A115	Electronics defect	General hardware problem	Reset If alarm prevails after reset, exchange electronics
A116	Download error Repeat download	Checksum of stored data not correct	Restart download of data
A121	Electronics defect	No factory calibration exist EEPROM defective	Contact service
W153	Initializing – please wait	Initialization of electronics	Wait some seconds; if warning prevails, power off device and power on again
A155	Electronics defect	Hardware problem	Reset If alarm prevails after reset, exchange electronics
A160	Checksum error General reset and new calibr.required	Device has been powered off before data could be stored • EMC problem • EEPROM defect	Reset Avoid EMC problem; if alarm prevails after reset, exchange electronics
A164	Electronics defect	Hardware problem	Reset If alarm prevails after reset, exchange electronics
A171	Electronics defect	Hardware problem	Reset If alarm prevails after reset, exchange electronics
A231	Sensor 1 defect, check connection	HF module or electronics defective	Exchange electronics

Code	Description	Possible cause	Remedy
A270	Custody switch undefined, check position	Switch for custody transfer may be defective	Check position of custody switch/ exchange electronics
#	mm - accuracy not ensured	Inconsistency between phase and amplitude evaluation • Inconsistent micro factor • Inconsistent index mapping	Check basic calibration check mounting calibration check echo quality > 10 dB history reset
A272	Electronics defect Amplifier	Inconsistency in amplification	Exchange electronics
W275	Electronics defect Factory setting	Offset drift of A/D commuter	Exchange electronics
W511	No factory calibration ch1	Factory calibration has been deleted	Record new factory calibration
A512	Recording of mapping, please wait	Mapping active	Wait some seconds until alarm disappears
W601	Linearization ch1 curve not monotone	Linearization not monotonously, increasing	Correct linearization table
W611	Less than 2 linearization points for channel 1	Number of entered linearization points < 2	Correct linearization table
W621	Simulation ch. 1 on	Simulation mode is active	Switch off simulation mode
E641	Check calibr	Echo lost due to application conditions of built up on antenna Antenna defect	Check installation • Optimize orientation of antenna • Clean antenna (see func. OM)
E651	Risk of overspill	Level in safety distance	Alarm will disappear as soon as level leaves safety distance
A671	Linearization ch1 not complete, not usable	Linearization table is in edit mode	Activate linearization table
W681	Current ch1 out of range	Current out of range 3,8 mA to 20.5 mA	Check calibration and linearization

Table 10-1: System Error Messages

10.3 Application Errors

Error	Output	Possible cause		Remedy
A warning or alarm has occurred	Depending on the configuration	See table of error messages (see page 78)		1. See table of error messages (see page 78)
Measured value (00) is incorrect		Measured distance (008) OK?	yes →	1. Check empty calibr. (005) and full calibr (006). 2. Check linearization: • level/ullage (040) • max. scale (046) • diameter vessel (047) • Check table 3. Check dip table
		no ↓		
		Measurement in bypass or stilling well?	yes →	1. Is bypass or stilling well selected in tank shape? 2. Is the pipe diameter (007) correct? 3. Pipe diameter correction (032) activated?
		no ↓		
		Is “offset” (057) active?	yes →	1. offset (057) correctly set?
		no ↓		
		An interference echo may have been evaluated.	yes →	1. Carry out tank mapping • basic setup 2. Activate auto correction (031)
No change off measured value on filling/ emptying		Interference echo from installations, nozzle or extension on the antenna		1. Carry out tank mapping • basic setup 2. If necessary, clean antenna 3. If necessary, select a better mounting position (see page 13)

Error	Output	Possible cause		Remedy
If the surface is not calm (e.g. filling, emptying, agitator running), the measured value jumps sporadically to a higher level		Signal is weakened by the rough surface — the interference echoes are sometimes stronger		1. Carry out tank mapping • basic setup 2. Set the process cond. (004) to “turb. surface” or “agitator 3. Increase the output damping (058) 4. Optimize the orientation (see page 83) 5. If necessary, select a better mounting position and/or larger antenna (see page 13)
During filling/ emptying the measured value jumps sporadically to a higher/lower level		During definition of the auto correction table the device has been switched off and the level has changed.		1. Reset “555” 2. If possible, do not switch off the device before the complete measuring range has been passed through.
During filling/ emptying the measured value jumps downwards		Multiple echoes	yes →	1. Check the tank shape (002), e.g. “dome ceiling” or “horizontal cyl” 2. In the range of the blocking dist. (059) there is no echo evaluation • Adapt the value 3. If possible, do not select central installation position (see page 13) 4. Activate auto correction (031)

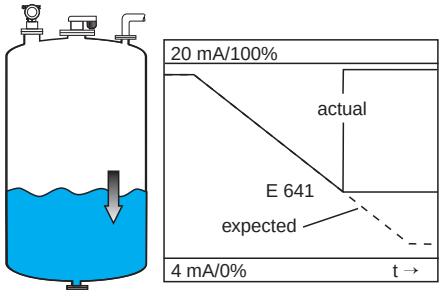
E641 (loss of echo)		Level echo is too weak. Possible causes: • Rough surface due to filling/ emptying • Agitator running • Foam	yes →	1. Check application parameters (002), (003) and (004) 2. Optimize alignment (see page 83) 3. If necessary, select a better installation position and/or larger antenna (see page 13)
E641 (loss of echo) after turn on the power supply	If the device is configured to Hold by loss of echo the output is set to any value/current.	Noise level during the initialization phase too high.		Repeat once more empty calibr. (005). Caution! Before configuration, change with [+] or [-] to edit mode.

Table 10-2: Application Errors

10.4 Orientation of the Radar Tank Gauge

For orientation, a marker is found on the flange or threaded boss of the RTG. During installation this must be oriented (see page 18).

After commissioning the RTG, the “echo quality” (056) indicates whether a sufficiently large measuring signal is obtained. If necessary, the quality can be optimized later. Vice versa, the presence of an interference echo can be used to minimize this by optimum orientation. The advantage of this is that the subsequent tank mapping uses a somewhat lower level that causes an increase in the strength of the measuring signal. Proceed as follows:

> Warning! Subsequent alignment can lead to personal injury. Before you unscrew or loosen the process connection, make sure that the vessel is not under pressure and does not contain any injurious substances.

1. It is best to empty the container so that the bottom is just covered. However, alignment can be carried out even if the vessel is empty.
2. Optimization is best carried out with the aid of the envelope graph in the display or in FieldCare.
3. Unscrew the flange or loosen the threaded boss by a half a turn.
4. Turn the flange by one hole or screw and the threaded boss by one eighth of a turn.
5. Note the echo quality.
6. Continue to turn until 360° is reached.
7. Optimum alignment:

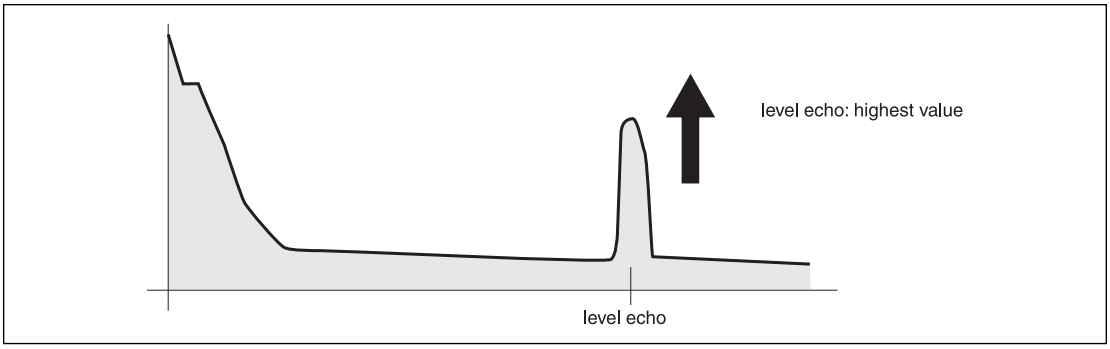


Figure 10-2: Vessel Partly Full, No Interference Echo Obtained

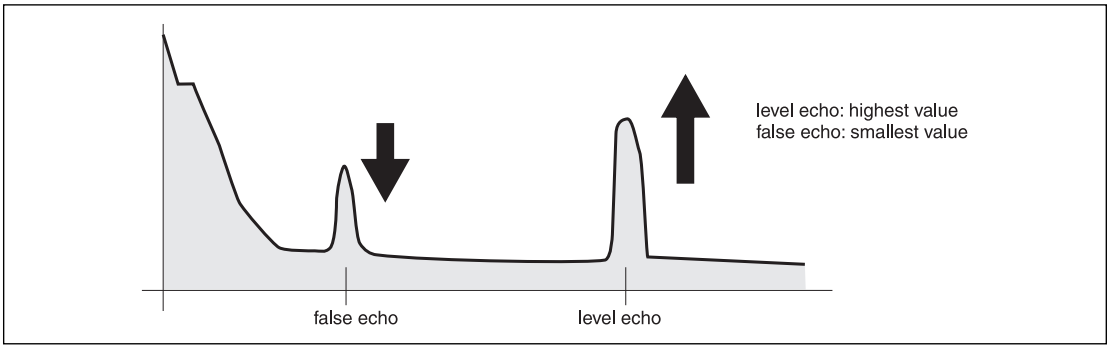


Figure 10-3: Vessel Partly Full, Interference Echo Obtained

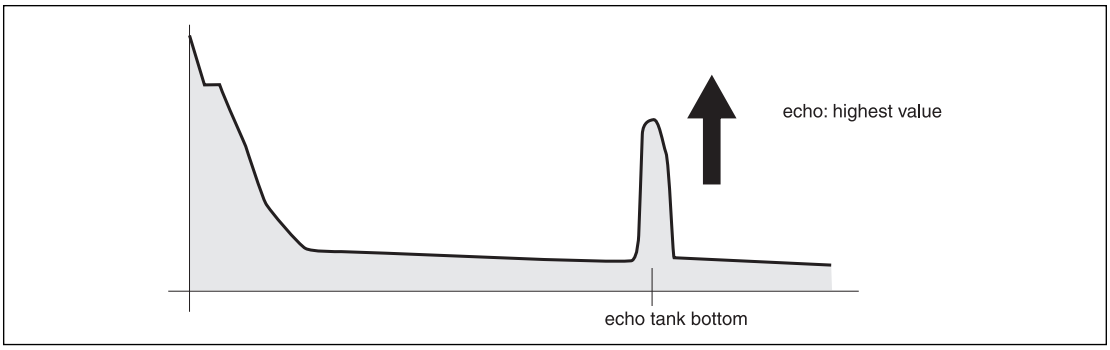


Figure 10-4: Vessel empty, no interference echo

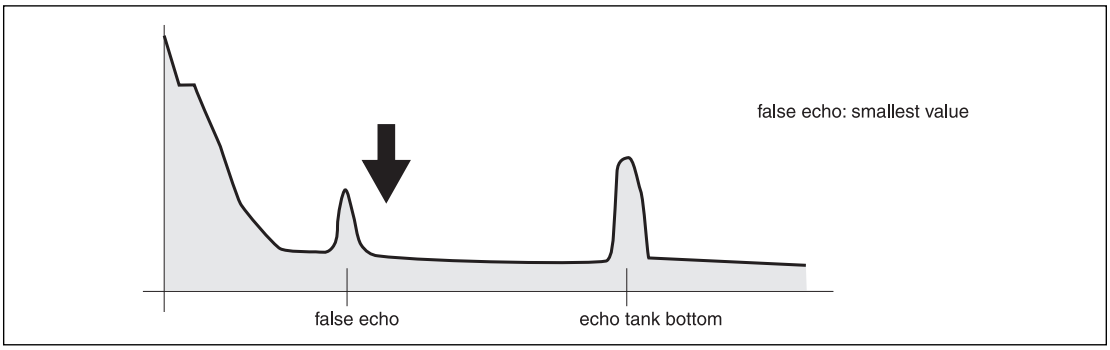


Figure 10-5: Vessel empty, interference echo obtained

8. Fix the flange or threaded boss in this position. If necessary, replace the seal.
9. Carry out tank mapping, see page 45.

10.5 Spare Parts

An overview of the spare parts for your device is available on the internet at www.varec.com.

When ordering spare parts, always quote the serial number indicated on the nameplate. As far as necessary, the spare parts also include replacement instructions.

10.6 Return

The following procedures must be carried out before a transmitter is sent to Varec for repair or calibration:

- Remove all residue which may be present. Pay special attention to the gasket grooves and crevices where fluid may be present. This is especially important if the fluid is dangerous to your health, e.g.corrosive, poisonous, carcinogenic, radioactive, etc.
- Always enclose a duly completed “Declaration of contamination” form (a copy of the “Declaration of contamination” is included at the end of this operating manual). Only then can Varec transport, examine, and repair a returned device.
- Enclose special handling instructions if necessary, for example a safety data sheet as per EN 91/155/EEC.

Additionally, specify:

- The chemical and physical characteristics of the product.

- An exact description of the application.
- A short description of the error that occurred (specify error code if possible)
- Operating time of the device.

10.7 Disposal

In case of disposal, please separate the different components according to their material consistence.

10.8 Software History

Date	Software-version	Software changes	Documentation changes
12.2000	V 01.00.00	Original software. Operated via: ToF Tool from version 1.5 Commuwin II (from version 2.05.03) HART-Communicator DXR375 with Rev. 1, DD 1.	
03.2002	V 01.02.00	simplified commissioning history reset in basic calibration Function group: envelope curve display Operated via: ToF Tool (V 3.0) Commuwin II (from version 2.05.03) HART-Communicator DXR375 with Rev. 1, DD 1.	Description of Instrument Functions
06.2005	V 01.02.02	Function “echo lost” improved Operated via: Fieldcare ToF Tool (from V 3.0) HART-Communicator DXR375 with Rev. 1, DD 1.	
04.2009	V 01.03.00	Enhanced phase evaluation	

11 Technical Data

11.1 General

Manufacturer	Varec
Designation	7533 RTG

11.2 Function and Design

Application	The 7500 series RTG is used for highly accurate level measurement in storage tanks and can be applied in custody transfer applications. It meets the relevant requirements according to OIML R85 and API 3.1B. The 7533 RTG with parabolic antenna is excellently suited for free space applications up to 40 m (131 ft).

11.3 Input

Measured variable	The measured variable is the distance between a reference point GRH (mounting flange) and a reflective surface (e.g. product surface). The measured value and all parameters are displayed using either metrical SI-units or US/UK-units (inch, ft, ...). The level is calculated based on the tank height entered. In order to compensate for non-linear effects like movement of the tank roof, an additional correction table (dip table) can be entered.
Measured range	see “Measuring conditions” on page 15

11.4 Output

Output signal	4 to 20 mA (invertible) with HART protocol (e.g. for multidrop connection to the 4590 Tank Side Monitor): This version can be operated via the PC operating software FieldCare. The device supports both point-to-point and multidrop operation. For measurements with mm accuracy, the measured value must be transmitted via the HART protocol in order to ensure the required accuracy.

Signal on alarm	Error information can be accessed via the following interfaces:
	• Local display:
	  • Error symbol
	  • Plain text display
	  • LEDs: red LED continuously on = alarm, red LED flashes = warning
	• Current output
	• Digital interface

Galvanic isolation	500 V between • power supply and ground • power supply and signal

11.5 Auxiliary Energy

Ripple HART	47 to 125 Hz: Uss = 200 mV (at 500 Ω)
Max. noise HART	500 Hz to 10 kHz: Ueff = 2.2 mV (at 500 Ω)
Electrical connection	T12 housing with separate terminal compartment
Load HART	Minimum load for HART communication: 250 Ω
Cable entry	• Cable gland: 2 x M20x1.5 • Cable entry: 2 x G½ or 2 x ½NPT
Supply voltage	see “Supply voltage” on page 29
Power consumption	• Max. 330 mW at 16 V • Max. 500 mW at 24 V • Max. 600 mW at 30 V • Max. 700 mW at 36 V
Current consumption	Max. 21 mA (50 mA inrush current)
Power supply	Integrated into the Tank Gauging system via Varec’s 4590 Tank Side Monitor (recommended operation mode).

11.6 Performance Characteristics

Note Performance characteristics for devices that can be calibrated in compliance with OIML R85.

Reference operating conditions	According to OIML R85: • Temperature = –25°C to +55°C (–13°F to +131°F) • Atmospheric pressure • Relative humidity (air) = 65% ±15% • Medium properties: e.g. medium with good reflectivity and calm surface • Tank diameter: signal beam hits the tank wall only at one side • No major interference reflections inside the signal beam
Maximum measured error	Absolute accuracy: better than ±1 mm Note Free space 7500 series RTGs typically provide accuracy of ±0.5 mm (2 sigma value). Depending on the respective national gauging regulations, the admissible errors after installation of the device on the tank are ±4 mm (OIML, API)...
Non-repeatability	0.3 mm (1/64")
Hysteresis	0.3 mm (1/64")
Long-term drift	The long-term drift is within the specified accuracy
Influence of ambient temperature	Within the specified accuracy according to OIML R85
Proof of accuracy of custody transfer versions	The accuracy of each 7500 series RTG is established through a calibration certificate that records the absolute and relative error at 10 points during the final test. A Laser Interferometer (Jenaer Messtechnik ZLM 500) with an absolute accuracy of 0.1 mm is used as a reference for the free space measurements with the 7530/7533 RTGs. For stilling well measurements with the 7532 RTG, an NMI / PTB calibrated tape with an absolute accuracy of 0.25 mm is used. Each 7500 series RTG is delivered with the PTB and NMi type approval. Additional initial factory verifications for custody applications are available on demand for the 7500 series RTGs.
Maximum fill speed	By the first pass through of measuring range: 100 mm/min., thereafter unlimited.
Reaction time	The reaction time depends on the parameter settings (min. 1 s). In case of fast level changes, the device needs the reaction time to indicate the new value.
Resolution	• digital: 0.1 mm • analog: 0.03% of measuring range
Settling time	Typically 15 sec.
Software reliability	The software used in the 7500 series RTG fulfills the requirements of OIML R85. This particularly includes: • cyclical test of data consistency • non-volatile memory • segmented data storage The 7500 series RTGs continuously monitor the compliance with accuracy requirements for custody transfer measurements according to OIML R85. If the accuracy cannot be maintained, a specific alarm is generated on the local display and via the digital communication.
Inventory control versions	All device types can be delivered as "Inventory Control Versions" with a reduced accuracy of ±3 mm (under reference conditions). For these versions, the calibration certificate or custody transfer type approval is NOT attached. The "Inventory Control Versions" can be selected by choosing the option "R" in feature "70 - Custody transfer approvals", see "Order Codes for the 7533 RTG" on page 93.

11.7 Operating Conditions: Environment

Ambient temperature range	Ambient temperature for the transmitter: • Standard: −40°C to +80°C (−40°F to +176°F) • For calibration to regulatory standards: −25°C to +55°C (−30°F to +140°F) With T_u < −20 °C and T_u > +60 °C the operability of the LC-display is reduced. A weather protection cover should be used for outdoor operation if the device is exposed to direct sunlight.
Storage temperature	−40°C to +80°C (−40°F to +176°F)
Climate class	DIN EN 60068-2-38 (test Z/AD)
Degree of protection	• Housing: IP68, NEMA 6P (open housing and removed liquid crystal display: IP20, NEMA 1) • Antenna: IP68 (NEMA 6P)
Vibration resistance	DIN EN 60068-2-64 / IEC 68-2-64: 20 to 2000 Hz, 1 $(m/s^2)^2/Hz$
Cleaning the antenna	Depending on the application, the antenna can get contaminated. The emission and reception of microwaves can thus eventually be hindered. The degree of contamination leading to an error depends on the medium and the reflectivity, mainly determined by the dielectric constant εr. If the medium tends to cause contamination and deposits, cleaning on a regular basis is recommended. Care has to be taken not to damage the antenna in the process of a mechanical or hose-down cleaning. The material compatibility has to be considered if cleaning agents are used! The maximum permitted temperature at the flange should not be exceeded.
Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)	• Electromagnetic compatibility in accordance with all relevant requirements of the EN 61326 series and NAMUR recommendation EMC (NE21). For details refer to the Declaration of Conformity. Maximum deviation < 0.5 % of the span. • A standard installation cable is sufficient if only the analog signal is used. Use a screened cable when working with a superimposed communications signal (HART).

11.8 Operating Conditions: Process

Process temperature range	-40°C to +200°C
Process pressure limits	0 to 40 bar (Option 64 bar)
Dielectric constant	• In a stilling well: $\varepsilon r \geq 1.4$ • In free space: $\varepsilon r \geq 1.9$

11.9 Mechanical Construction

Weight	Approx 6 kg + weight of flange
Material	Refer to TEC028, chapter “Material (not in contact with process)” and “Material (in contact with process).

11.10 Certificates and Approvals

CE approval	The measuring system meets the legal requirements of the EC-guidelines. Varec confirms the device passing the required tests by attaching the CE-mark.
RF approvals	R&TTE 1999/5/EG, FCC CRF 47, part 15
Custody type approval	All aspects of OIML R85 are fulfilled
Overspill protection	WHG
External standards and guidelines	From conception through the development of the 7500 Series Radar Tank Gauges, the following external standards and guidelines have been followed: • EN 60529 Protection class of housing (IP-code) • EN 61010 Safety regulations for electrical devices for measurement, control, regulation, and laboratory use. • EN 61326 Emissions (equipment class B), compatibility (Appendix A – industrial area) • NAMUR Standards committee for measurement and control in the chemical industry • API (American Petroleum Institute) Particularly “Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standards”. • OIML R85 (Organisation Internationale de Métrologie Légale)
Ex approval	APT226G - Safety Instructions for the 7530, 7532, and 7533 RTG(s) (T12 / Ex ia IIC T6...T1) PTB 00 ATEX 2067 X, Equipment marking: (II 1/2 G)

11.11 Supplementary Documentation

- Technical Information (TEC028)
- Operating Instructions “Description of Instrument Functions” (IOM117)

12 Ordering Information

12.1 Order Codes for the 7533 RTG

This overview does not mark options which are mutually exclusive. Order Codes for the 7533Radar Tank Gauge. See page 94 for a list of 7533 RTG order codes.

10	**Approvals**											
	A	Non-hazardous areas										
	1	ATEX II 1/2G Ex ia IIC T6										
	S	FM - Instrinsically Safe - Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C, and D, Zones 0,1, and 2										
	U	CSA - Instrinsically Safe - Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C, and D, Zones 0,1, and 2										
	Y	Special version										
20		**Antenna Type**										
		A	Parabolic antenna DN450/20", no wetted o-ring									
		Y	Special version									
30			**Process Connection**									
			-- DIN-Flanges --									
			CWJ	DN150 PN10/16 B1, 316L								
			CXJ	DN200 PN16 B1, 316L								
			C6J	DN250 PN16 B1, 316L								
			-- ANSI-Flanges --									
			AVJ	6" 150lbs RF 316/316L								
			A3J	8" 150lbs RF 316/316L								
			A5J	10" 150lbs RF 316/316L								
			-- Miscellaneous--									
			XXJ	With flange hub, 316L								
			XVU	UNI-Flange 6"/DN150/150A, 304 max 14.5lbs/PN1/1K, compatible with 6" 150lbs / DN150 PN16 / 10K 150A								
			YY9	Special version								
40				**Output and Operation**								
				A	4-20mA HART; Display VU331, 4-line menu-guided, envelope curve display on-site							
				Y	Special version							
50					**Housing**							
					C	Alu T12-housing coated IP65 NEMA4X, with separate connection compartment						
					Y	Special version						
60						**Gland/Entry:**						
						2	Gland M20					
						4	Thread NPT1/2					
						9	Special version					
70							**Custody Transfer Approvals**					
							A	NMi + PTB (<1mm) type approval				
							R	Not selected; Inventory Control Version (3mm)				
							Y	Special version				
80								**Additional options:**				
								A	Additional options not selected			
								Y	Special version			
90									**Version:**			
									V	Varec, Inc.		
N7533										Complete product designation		

Note Delivery includes the "FieldCare" — tool for PC based installations, diagnosis, and documentation.

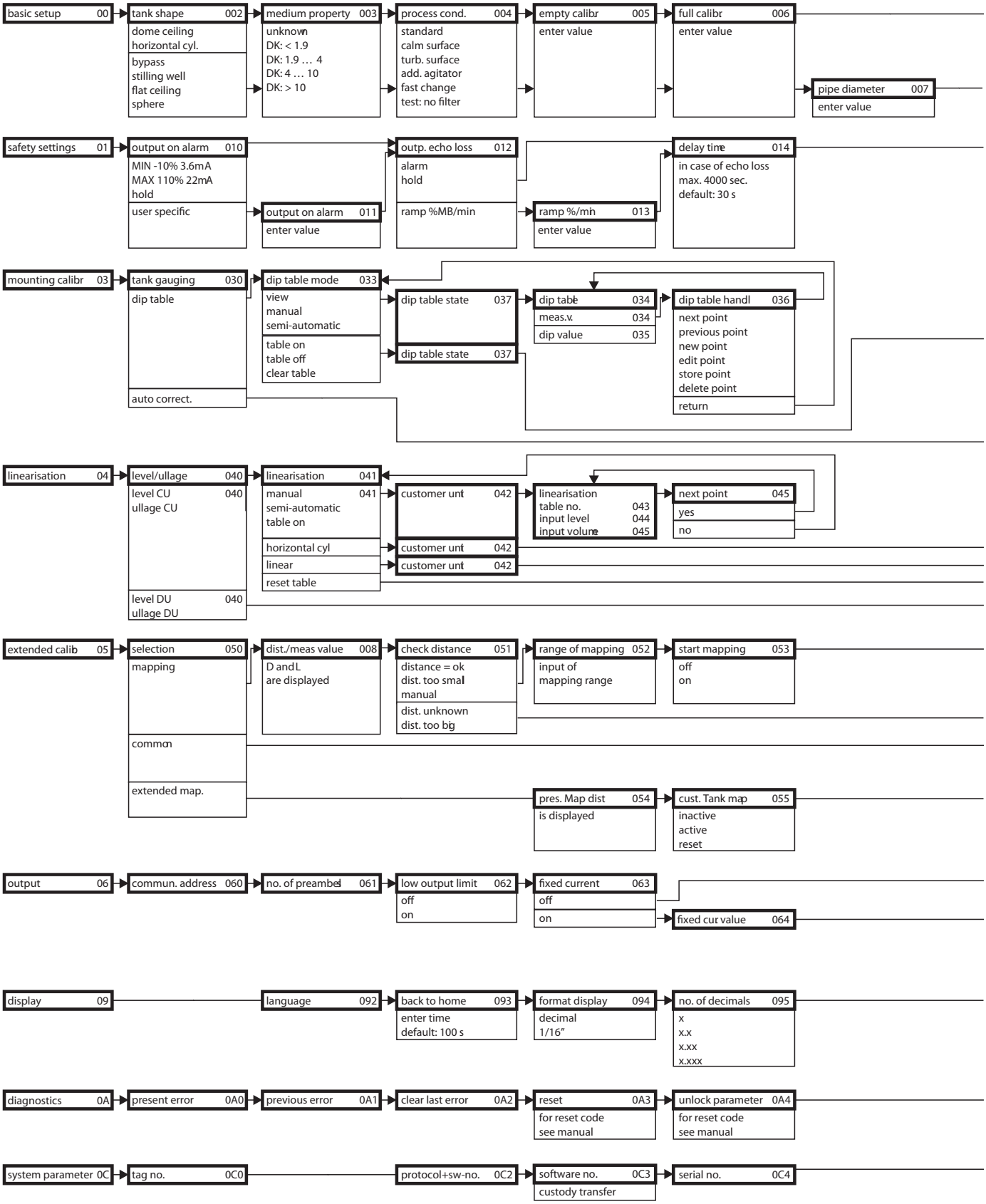
Note For delivery and shipping information, please consult the factory,

Table 12-1: 7533 RTG Order Codes

A Appendix

A.1 Operating Menu HART (Display module)

Note See Table A-1, "Operating Menu HART (Display module)", on page 96 - page 97.



Note! The default values of the parameters are typed in boldface.

Table A-1: Operating Menu HART (Display module)

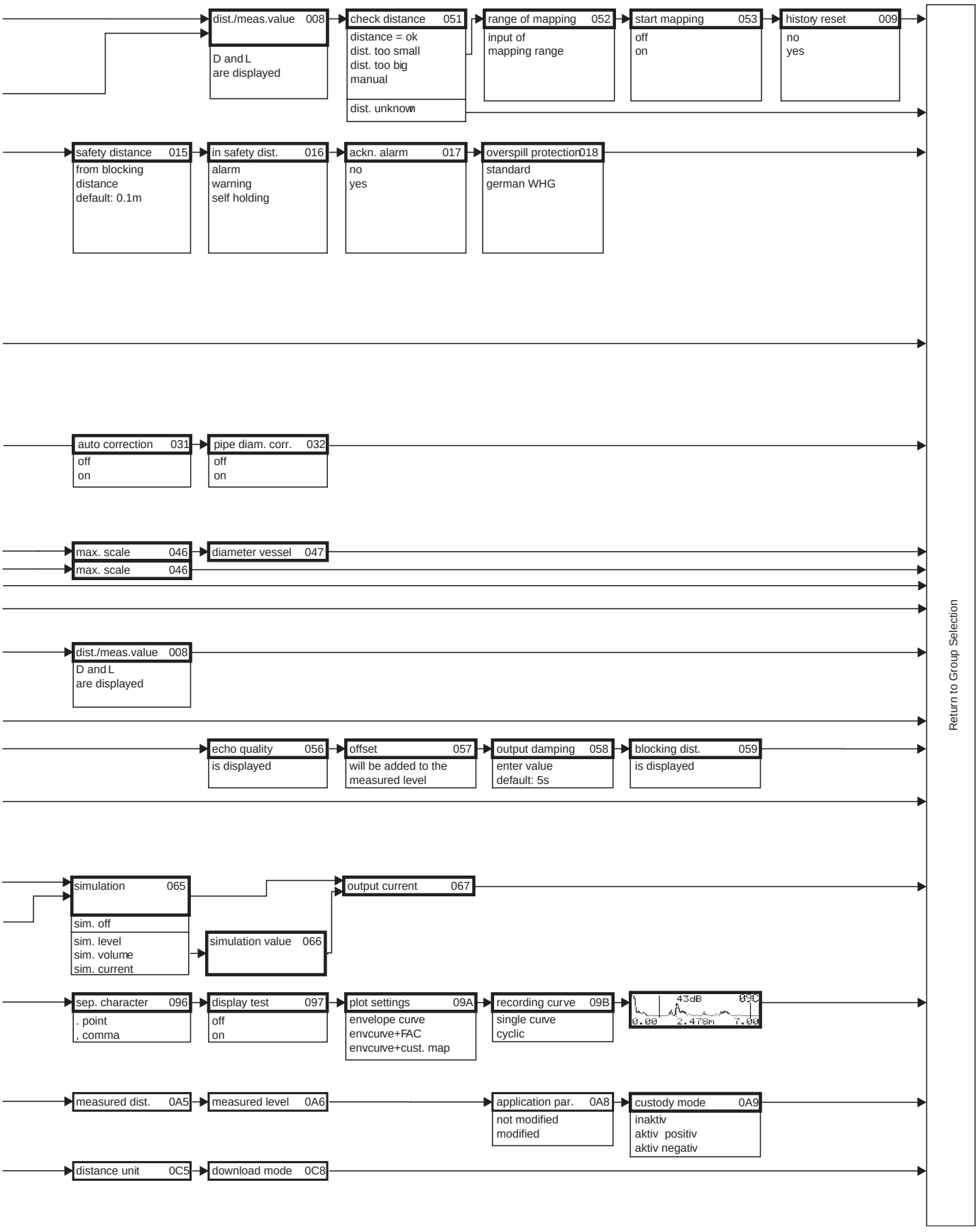


Table A-2: Operating Menu HART (Display module), cont'd

Index

T

U

V

W

Document Code
IOM027NVAE1013

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